

Israelis shoot and wound Arab

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli troops on Monday shot and wounded a 17-year-old Palestinian who ran away when challenged at an army roadblock near the West Bank town of Ramallah, an army spokesman said. Palestinian newsmen said Salah Shaker, a resident of nearby Kalandia refugee camp, told them later in hospital that he was shot while walking away from the roadblock after presenting his identity papers. An army spokesman said the troops fired four shots in the air before shooting at Shaker's legs. Hospital sources said he was wounded in the thigh and foot. Troops also scuffled with about 70 Israeli extremists outside the West Bank town of Nablus, the army spokesman said.

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King congratulates Perez de Cuellar

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable of congratulations to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the occasion of the Peruvian diplomat's reelection for a second term. In his cable the King said that the confidence given unanimously to Mr. Perez de Cuellar by the U.N. Security Council was a clear indication of his "dedicated services and adherence to the noble goals and principles on which the U.N. was founded." These principles "will remain the basic framework for human aspirations for a better and more secure future in which peace and justice will prevail," the cable added. The King also wished Mr. Perez de Cuellar further success in his post and expressed hope that cooperation between Jordan and the U.N. would continue.

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Regent congratulates South Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday sent a cable to South Yemeni President Haidar Al Attas on his country's National Day. In the cable, the Regent wished President Attas happiness and health and the Yemeni people further progress and prosperity.

University president returns from Geneva

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali returned to Amman from Geneva on Monday after attending the annual meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) international advisory committee. Dr. Majali is chairman of the committee for the Mediterranean region. During his four-day meeting, the committee discussed research strategy and management of manpower in the field of health in addition to preventive health services.

OIC calls for concerted efforts to boycott Israel

JEDDAH (AP) — Representatives of the 46-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) on Monday called for concerted efforts to prevent Israeli firms and individuals from dealing or working in Muslim countries. Delegates from 24 OIC member countries concluded a three-day meeting of the Office for the Boycott of Israel which functions from the OIC headquarters in Jeddah. The delegates, in a statement at the conclusion of the meeting, also called for the adoption of the recommendations made by the Arab League Bureau for the Boycott of Israel.

Mitterrand not to seek second term

CAYLUS, France (R) — Socialist President Francois Mitterrand said Monday he did not intend to stand for a second seven-year term in France's next presidential election, due in 1988. Mr. Mitterrand, speaking to reporters after watching military manoeuvres in southwest France, did not categorically rule out changing his mind later but said he did not expect to do so. The president, who will be 70 on Oct. 26, has been urged by leading figures in the Socialist Party to stand again. "Each time I consider this problem, everything leads me to think that I will not be a candidate. I am not so ambitious as to want to install myself indefinitely," he said.

N. Yemen says unity with south is priority

SANAA (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh said Monday that unity with neighbouring South Yemen should be his government's priority. "Achieving unity (with South Yemen) ... which is the fate of our peoples should be the main priority of our national duties," he said in an open letter to the cabinet read over Sanaa Radio. The two Yemens have been discussing a merger since 1982, but progress was stalled by a power struggle in Aden.

Soviets and U.S. defend stands at Reykjavik and seek support

LONDON (Agencies) — The Soviet Union and the United States set out on Monday to salvage what they could from the Reykjavik summit where a deal on reducing nuclear missiles fell apart over President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" space-based defence system.

The Soviet Union said it was sending its chief arms negotiator Viktor Karpov around NATO capitals with the apparent aim of enlisting help in persuading Washington to accept Moscow's total arms package.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meanwhile briefed NATO allies in Brussels and said later he had received support for Washington's position.

In the first official Soviet comment on the summit's failure the TASS news agency said a historic chance to achieve a major arms control breakthrough was missed because of "tenacious imperial ambitions" on the American side.

The Soviet side had shown a vigorous and constructive approach but the United States was not ready to renounce its dream of military superiority, it said.

The Soviet plan envisaged eliminating strategic nuclear missiles in a decade. A deal fell apart over a Moscow demand that the U.S. "Star Wars" project be confined to the laboratory.

On the flight back from Reykjavik U.S. officials tried to put the best face on what Mr.

criticism from liberals and conservatives at home and allies abroad, but the president's national security adviser said Mr. Reagan had resisted Soviet efforts in the two-day talks to eliminate "Star Wars."

The president returned home Sunday night but had no immediate comments for reporters.

In Brussels, Mr. Shultz said NATO allies viewed the summit as a success and expressed astonishment at its results.

"I was struck... by the genuine sense in which the Reykjavik meeting is viewed by the allies as a tremendous success by bringing to the surface so many issues of genuine significance..." Mr. Shultz told a news conference.

The secretary of state had just briefed foreign ministers or their deputies of the 15 other NATO member states on the outcome of the Reykjavik meeting.

Mr. Shultz stressed the positive side of the outcome, pledging U.S. efforts to continue talking with Moscow on the issues that came close to agreement.

These would have enabled long-range missiles to be scrapped in a decade and all U.S. medium range missiles to be withdrawn from Europe.

Mr. Shultz said critics of Mr. Reagan's insistence on clinging to his "Star Wars" space defence programme were wrong. The allies had expressed impressive cohesion over the U.S. position, he said.

"I was encouraged and pleased at the degree to which people felt

that, to the contrary of some of the criticism, it would have been a tragic mistake not to go to Reykjavik and make this effort.

"And it would have been a tragic mistake not to follow it up..."

The second stage would be a move towards elimination of testing with step-by-step measures linked to the reduction of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev halted Soviet testing in August 1985 and has been urging the United States to follow suit.

Mr. Shultz said no formal link had been made between the failure of the strategic agreement — which would have regulated research on "Star Wars" and cut back missiles — and the issue of the "Euromissiles."

He said there had been no time to return to the issue on Sunday evening when Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had failed to agree on an overall package.

"There is a perfectly good possibility of reaching agreement on INF... we certainly intend to feed the Reykjavik ideas into our discussions in Geneva."

Mr. Shultz said the intermediate range (INF) missile accord would have left only 100 warheads on each side, in eastern Siberia and in Alaska.

He said Mr. Reagan had made a "major concession" by agreeing to abide by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty for 10 years.

Argument on "Star Wars" has focused on the ABM treaty. Moscow says the treaty effectively

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NATO puts up brave face and says Iceland talks not a failure

LONDON (Agencies) — North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) members on Monday put up brave face against the failure of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to reach at any agreement at their meeting in Iceland and sought to project optimistic prospects for superpower arms control.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said through a spokesman that the Reykjavik summit achieved "substantial progress" towards arms control, and rejected suggestions that the weekend meeting was a failure.

In an unexpected development, Thatcher spokesman Tim Hunt said the prime minister would be briefed on the weekend talks by the Soviet Union's chief arms negotiator, Viktor Karpov.

Hunt said the Soviet Union requested the meeting, which he said would be held in London on Tuesday. Mr. Karpov will also have talks Tuesday with Baroness Young, a Foreign Office minister.

Although the weekend talks in Reykjavik broke down over the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), or Star Wars, the British do not consider the meeting a failure, Hunt said.

"We consider substantial progress was made at the talks," he said. "The talks were never billed as a meeting where agreements would be reached."

But Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labour Party, said the lack of agreement between the leaders of the two superpowers was "evidence of power paralysis."

Thatcher spokesman Tim Hunt said: "We consider substantial progress was made at the talks." He added: "The talks were never billed as a meeting where agreements would be reached."

Dennis Healey, Labour's chief foreign affairs spokesman, said "Star Wars" had "wrecked the whole thing" at Reykjavik.

In Brussels, a senior British Foreign Ministry official defended the U.S. position at Reykjavik, saying that the abortive talks were one step along a laborious road to arms control.

Speaking after a briefing by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the NATO allies, the

official, Timothy Renton, said the Reykjavik meeting had brought to the surface many important ideas on arms control that could now be built on.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is accompanying Queen Elizabeth on a state visit to China. (See page 8).

West Germany gave a positive assessment of the Reykjavik summit after first voicing fears that its inconclusive outcome could foreshadow a long chill in East-West relations.

"Neither side in Reykjavik closed the door to a (further) summit," chief government spokesman Friedhelm Ost told a news conference.

Ost said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev "happily succeeded" in narrowing differences on strategic arms, intermediate nuclear forces (INF) and a nuclear test ban.

"Both sides went further with their proposals than ever before. These proposals remain on the negotiating table, opening the opportunity for concrete

(Continued on page 3)

Alfonsin arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin arrived in Moscow on Monday on the first visit by an Argentine head of state to the Soviet Union.

Soviet President Andrei Gromyko greeted Mr. Alfonsin at the airport, TASS news agency reported.

Argentine diplomats said the failure of the Reykjavik superpower summit would be a major topic of Mr. Alfonsin's talks with Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Alfonsin was one of the founders of the group of six countries which have campaigned for disarmament and would be keenly interested to hear Mr. Gorbachev's assessment of the meeting, they added.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, another member of the group, expressed concern over the superpower stalemate, but said he hoped that negotiations could continue on the issues discussed.

Revising the six-nation initiative for disarmament and to prevent nuclear war, Mr. Gandhi said that in light of the Reykjavik talks the need for a moratorium on all testing was more urgent.

He said the six nations — Greece, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania in addition to India and Argentina — were able and willing to verify the moratorium.

Speaking at a state banquet hosted by Indonesian President Suharto, Mr. Gandhi said India was concerned at the breakdown in the Reykjavik dialogue and hoped a timetable for negotiations could still be set.

Warsaw Pact to meet

Reuters adds from Belgrade: Warsaw Pact foreign ministers will meet in Romania on Tuesday to discuss the failed U.S.-Soviet summit, diplomatic sources in Bucharest said.

The sources, contacted by telephone, said Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was to arrive in Bucharest Monday night.

A regular Warsaw Pact foreign ministers session had been expected by diplomats in Bucharest to take place at the end of this week but it seems to have been brought forward.

The sources said they had been informed the ministers would discuss the Reykjavik talks.

Basra under threat of shelling

Journalists find no damage at Kirkuk complex

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iranian gunners were reported on Monday to have started a 48-hour bombardment of Basra, Iraq's second largest city, for the second time in a week as both sides in the Gulf war stepped up attacks on each other's industrial centres.

Residents of central Basra contacted by telephone told Reuters they could hear shells falling, but said they sounded far from the centre of the southern port city.

Iran said six civilians were killed and 40 wounded when Iraqi jets on Sunday attacked industrial centres in Esfahan, 350 kilometres south of Tehran, and an oil refinery at Shiraz, 700 kilometres south.

A war information spokesman in Tehran said a "reprisal" bombardment of economic and military targets in Basra was to begin at noon Monday and continue for 48 hours.

Basra, on the Shatt Al Arab waterway, is about 20 kilometres from the nearest Iranian front line positions.

One resident said: "Some of the streets were almost empty at noon for fear of the shelling." Many schools and offices closed early.

Residents said the shelling was

intermittent.

One said: "We can hear one or two explosions once in a while from a far distance but people expect shells to fall on them any time."

Morale in the city remained high, residents said Monday.

One told Reuters: "We are accustomed to continued Iranian shelling of our city... we are Muslims and believe that God has created us and he alone has the right to take our lives."

On another front, oil exports from Iraq's Kirkuk oilfield are at full capacity, officials said Monday, and reporters who visited the field saw no sign of damage.

Iran claimed on Saturday that its forces destroyed a 30,000 barrel-per-day (bpd) refinery and other major installations in a hit-and-run raid on Kirkuk earlier that day.

Iraq denied the Iranian report late on Saturday night. The Iraqi News Agency quoted Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassem as saying the Kirkuk installations were intact.

Reporters flown to Kirkuk, 250 kilometres north of Baghdad, spent four hours in the oilfield on

Monday and saw all the areas Iran said had been attacked by its commandos and Kurdish guerrilla allies.

A Reuters correspondent, a former employee of the Iraq Petroleum Company, now the Northern Petroleum Organisation (NPO), was among the reporters, and did not notice any sign of sabotage or damage in the oil facilities.

The reporters, escorted by NPO Chairman Sami Sharif and aides, were driven to all areas that Iran said it attacked.

The refinery was working normally and all its towers, storage tanks and other parts looked intact.

At the main pumping station of a pipeline which carries crude oil to the Turkish Mediterranean coast the newsmen saw the main control panel, with a reading of Monday's oil export figure.

"The figure 6860 cubic metres you are reading here is pumping per hour at 15 degrees Centigrade... any oil expert would tell you this means 1.05 million barrels per day," said Abdul-Razzaq Hussein, chief supervisor of the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline.

Jordan disappointed over result of Iceland meeting

AMMAN (R) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri expressed disappointment on Monday with the collapse of the summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and said he hoped they would try again to reach agreement.

"We had placed a lot of hope on the summit's success on the basis that any lessening of tension between the two superpowers will eventually make things easier for us here in the Middle East, but unfortunately total agreement was not possible," Mr. Masri told Reuters.

He said Jordan as an Arab country and a member of the Non-Aligned Movement was greatly interested in detente between the superpowers.

"We still genuinely hope that further talks between the two leaders will take place and an understanding will be reached," Mr. Masri added.

Palestinians evacuate Rashidiyeh camp

TYNE (R) — Scores of Palestinians, including many women and children, began evacuating a refugee camp in South Lebanon on Monday after sporadic skirmishes between Palestinian fighters and Lebanese militiamen.

Police told Reuters that about 70 families, laden with bedding and suitcases, trudged out of Rashidiyeh camp south of this city port after Syrian observers supervised removal of barricades around the settlement of about 20,000 people.

Clashes erupted on Sept. 30 when the Shi'ite Amal militia accused Palestinians of firing on one of its patrols near Rashidiyeh, one of three refugee camps in the area. At least five people died in the subsequent gunbattles.

"We are afraid of renewed fighting," said a 16-year-old Palestinian girl. "We think the current ceasefire is temporary and feelings are still highly-charged."

A committee comprising Palestinian and Amal officials as well as senior Syrian officials agreed on a truce 10 days ago, but both sides said on Monday the situation still remained tense.

Amal has demanded the disarming of Rashidiyeh residents, but one Palestinian fighter shook his head. "Handing over our weapons is something quite impossible. We reject this," he said.

As battle-weary Palestinians walked to nearby camps, an Amal fighter manning a roadblock said:

Artillery battles rage at Beirut green line

BEIRUT (R) — An artillery battle erupted between militia gunners across Beirut's "green line" battlefield on Monday and radio stations reported a 14-year-old girl killed.

Security sources said heavy tank fire exchanges flared shortly after dusk across the divide between mostly Christian east and mainly Muslim west Beirut in a further violation of a general truce announced last month by rival cabinet ministers.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio station said the 14-year-old girl was killed and four people were wounded when shells slammed into the residential area of Sin Al Fil, an east Beirut suburb.

State-owned Beirut Radio, broadcasting from west Beirut, said four people were wounded when shells hit a crowded residential area in the western sector.

Meanwhile, a group of 24 medical students has announced they would boycott classes at the prestigious American University of Beirut because of security problems in west Beirut.

The first-year students said in a statement they and their colleagues had been harassed by

gunmen both on and off campus and appealed to the university authorities to allow them to continue their studies in the eastern sector instead.

"Deteriorating security," the statement said, "has resulted in murdering, kidnapping, beating, harassing and threatening members of the university community."

It said some new students trying to reach the university from east Beirut to begin their studies were forced back across the green line on Sept. 15 by gunmen who had threatened to cut off their legs.

Others were attacked at the university six days later, with gunmen entering dormitories, beating them with chairs and seizing their tuition fees and student identity cards.

When a third group made its way to west Beirut to register for studies, they were forced back to the east and some were beaten by gunmen, the statement added.

The university has an east Beirut branch, but this provides preliminary classes only for students seeking to register at the medical faculty in the western sector.

Top security alert in Bonn

BONN (R) — The West German government announced emergency plans on Monday to step up security in Bonn following the shooting of senior Foreign Ministry official Gerold von Braunmuhl by Red Army Faction (RAF) urban guerrillas.

Government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said top civil servants and security advisers had met to discuss the implications of Friday's killing, the first murder of a senior political official by the RAF and their first attack in the capital.

The measures likely to be recommended included increased protection for senior officials and politicians, tighter security at ministries and an intensified hunt for guerrilla suspects, Ost told a news conference.

He said the proposals would be discussed further at a cabinet meeting on Wednesday and reported to parliament the same day by Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

Mr. Von Braunmuhl, 51, was one of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's closest advisers and security officials said his death could mark the start of a bloody RAF offensive against political targets in the run-up to elections next January.

Mr. Von Braunmuhl was shot dead by two masked attackers on Friday night as he stepped out of a taxi that had brought him to his home on the outskirts of Bonn.

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Kuwait rules out response to Islamic Jihad demands

KUWAIT (AP) — A senior Interior Ministry official on Monday ruled out any change in the Kuwait government's refusal to bow to pressures to release the 17 terrorists convicted for the December 1983 bomb attacks on the U.S. and French embassies.

The Interior Minister Undersecretary, Maj. Gen. Yusuf Al Khorafi told the newspaper Al Qabas "we stick to our principled attitude in not paying any attention to any threats or any pressures by any party, because whoever seeks to undermine Kuwait's security and stability must be penalised."

He was reacting to a question about the recurrent demands by the shadowy Islamic Jihad group that Kuwait release the 17 terrorists in return for the freedom of French and American hostages held in Lebanon.

The 17 are mainly Iraqi Shi'ite Muslims who have been identified as members of the Iraqi underground Al Daawa Party, which is pro-Iranian.

Three of the 17 have been condemned to death and include a Lebanese who has been identified as Elias Fud Saab, 24, a Maronite Christian who rigged the explosives for the attacks.

But Newsweek magazine, in its Oct. 20 edition, said the name was only a Christian alias for a Shi'ite Muslim bomb maker, Mustafa Yousef.

It said the kidnappers of three American hostages in Beirut are cousins of Yousef.

Newsweek quoted unidentified intelligence sources as saying the kidnappers will settle for just the release of their cousin and two other Lebanese Shi'ites among the 17.

The two others are Hussein Musawi, 29, who has been handed a life imprisonment sentence, and Azam Khalil Ibrahim, 23, who is serving a 15-year prison term.

The Kuwaiti government underscored its refusal to give in to the terrorist demands when it denied an entry visa to Terry Waite, the Anglican Church envoy who was negotiating for the release of the hostages in Lebanon. He wanted to discuss the results of his contacts with the kidnappers.

Maj. Gen. Khorafi told Al Qabas that his government would welcome the visit by Mr. Waite, who represents the Archbishop of Canterbury "but will not hear any talk outside the dictates of hospitality."

Gen. Khorafi added: "We do know the objectives of Terry

Waite, hence was our rejection of the visit."

He said that the main source of concern to Kuwaiti security authorities was "the attempt by certain states to use some groups in achieving certain objectives which they fail to realise through negotiation and dialogue." He did not identify any party, adding "this method may achieve some success but eventually fails to accomplish entire success."

Gen. Khorafi said his ministry was taking extraordinary security precautions to protect the Islamic heads of state who will hold a summit in Kuwait on Jan. 26.

He indicated that the government was purchasing highly sophisticated electronic equipment. As part of the security precautions, the ministry would stop issuing visa permits as of Wednesday, he said.

The Lebanese kidnappers, who sign their communiqués Islamic Jihad, are members of a family called the Mugnyahs, part of the Musawi clan led by Hussein Musawi from the Bekaa, the Newsweek magazine said.

Three Americans are held hostage. Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, agriculturist Thomas Sutherland, 55, of Fort Collins, Colorado, and hospital administrator David Jacobson, 55, of Huntington Beach, California.

In October 1985, Islamic Jihad released blurred photographs of what it said was the body of

hostage William Buckley, who had been captive for about 19 months. It said he was killed in retaliation for Israel's air raid that month on Palestine Liberation Organisation headquarters in Tunisia.

Newsweek said, however, that administration officials believe Buckley died of pneumonia and other complications as the result of an especially brutal torture session.

After his death, the kidnappers seemed to pay closer attention to the health of the others, the magazine reported.

Peggy Say, Anderson's sister who has been working for his release, welcomed the Newsweek article, saying it lifts a "veil of secrecy" from the case.

"I think the constant references to a shadowy organisation were counterproductive for us because a lot of people bought that and now it's apparent that everyone knows who they are and what they want, and let's get on with it," she said in an interview with the Associated Press.

"We now know publicly that the administration knows what they need to know to negotiate their release," she added. "President Reagan can no longer say he doesn't know who they are."

News blackout imposed on Sudan relief flights

KHARTOUM (R) — A much-delayed airlift of relief supplies to starving people in southern Sudan has finally begun amid a news blackout imposed by organisers.

The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said a C-130 Hercules transport plane chartered by the organisers more than two weeks ago flew Sunday to the northern Zairean town of Isiro near the Sudanese border carrying nearly 16 tonnes of food and medical supplies.

The cargo would be trucked across the border to the southern Sudanese town of Juba, it said.

Another aircraft, a DC-8 chartered in France, made two trips Sunday to Juba carrying food supplies, SUNA added without giving the amount of food the plane carried.

Organisers of the airlift, which has been delayed twice since Oct. 1, refused to deny or confirm the SUNA report, saying they would have nothing to say about the \$1 million operation at present.

"I have no comment to make," said Stefan De Mistura, director of the World Food Programme's operations in Sudan.

The airlift, codenamed "Operation Rainbow," is sponsored by about a dozen Western countries and private and international relief agencies. Up to two million people are facing

starvation in southern Sudan.

Mr. De Mistura and other relief workers involved in the airlift said last week that a news blackout would be necessary to ensure the safety of the aircraft involved in the airlift.

The C-130, which arrived in Khartoum on Sept. 28 on a three-week lease, had not been able to fly to Juba nor Isiro because of insurance problems arising from a threat by anti-government rebels in the south to shoot it down.

Zaire had also been reluctant to allow it to land at Isiro.

Rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), who have been fighting government troops since 1983, shot down a Sudanese airliner last August near the southern town of Malakal.

The Ethiopian-backed SPLA made the threat last month in reaction to a decision by Rainbow organisers to drop earlier plans to fly food to an area under its control.

The SPLA, which claims to be in control of 95 per cent of the south, says relief supplies destined for the south should go through its relief organ, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association.

Foreign relief workers familiar with Operation Rainbow said Sunday night the airlift was likely to continue for several more days.

West Bank magazine hails 5-year development plan

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab magazine published in the Israeli occupied East Jerusalem has hailed the Jordanian sponsored five-year development plan for the West Bank, as a major move to breathe life into the occupied territory's industrial, commercial and agricultural sectors.

Al Nahar weekly magazine said that the plan reflects Jordan's national commitment and therefore calls for the involvement of all sectors in the occupied territory to help in its

implementation.

It said that the plan aims at alleviating the sufferings of the Arab population living under occupation for the past 20 years. The plan is designed to stimulate the economy, create new jobs and save the Arab people following years of economic recession and a long period of neglect, the magazine said.

The weekly said that Jordan aims at preserving the Arab identity of the occupied territory despite the Israeli occupation.

Raimond: Nothing new in Israel nuclear revelation

PARIS (R) — Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond has said that French-Israeli cooperation on nuclear energy as reported in a British newspaper was nothing new.

The Sunday Times of London, in an interview quoting the former head of France's nuclear weapons programme, Sunday said the French government supplied Israel with technology to make nuclear bombs and that the two countries cooperated in developing them.

"This is not a revelation... it's not a new thing, it's not a scoop," Mr. Raimond told the French radio station Europe One in an interview.

The Sunday Times quoted Professor Francis Perrin as saying: "We considered we could give Israel the secrets provided they kept it to themselves."

Mr. Raimond said that France had stopped its cooperation with Israel on civilian nuclear projects in 1959 at the instruction of President Charles De Gaulle.

Mr. Perrin was head of the French Atomic Energy Commission from 1951 to 1970.

Nothing in the report, which has resurfaced after 30 years, said Mr. Raimond, makes it possible to say that France's civilian nuclear cooperation with Israel had permitted it to construct an atomic bomb.

Libya rejects Italian protest

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Libya has rejected an Italian government protest over a threat by Col. Muammar Qadhafi to attack Italy if it supports the United States in launching new military strikes, the official Libyan News Agency (JANA) reported Monday.

The rejection was the latest salvo in a war of words between the two countries sparked off by Col. Qadhafi's threats made in a speech last Tuesday.

Italy's ambassador to Libya, Giorgio Reitano, was summoned to the Libyan Popular Bureau for Foreign Relations, the equivalent of the Foreign Ministry, on Sunday to be informed of the Libyan rejection, said JANA, monitored in Nicosia.

The Italian government Friday rejected as "absolutely unacceptable" threats made against Italy by Col. Qadhafi in his Tuesday speech.

Libyan media had quoted Col. Qadhafi as stating that "we will launch against Italy every type of military operation... if American forces have to use Italian territory as a point of departure for aggression against Libya."

JANA said the Qadhafi statement was reaffirmed to Mr. Reitano by the Foreign Relations Bureau.

"It is strange that Italy considers defending our rights and seeking cooperation for the establishment of security in the Mediterranean as a kind of threat," Mr. Reitano was told by Libyan officials, JANA reported.

The agency added that Mr. Reitano was also reminded of Libya's demand for compensation for damage suffered during World War II, when Libya was an Italian colony.

"Libya wants to cooperate with Italy in reinforcing relations, but this is not possible as long as these demands are not fully met," JANA added.

Moscow names new envoy to Libya

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has appointed Pogos Akopov, ambassador to Kuwait, since 1983, as ambassador to Libya, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Monday.

He replaces Oleg Peresypkin, who is being transferred to other unspecified work after two years in Tripoli.

Since coming to power in March 1985, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has carried out an extensive shake-up of the foreign service and replaced ambassadors in many major world centres.

Shamir faces pressure to boost settlement drive in West Bank

By Dan Izenberg
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank say they expect Yitzhak Shamir to give a boost to their settlement drive when he becomes prime minister on Tuesday.

Gush Emunim, the religious-nationalist movement which pioneered Jewish settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip 14 years ago, has called on Shamir to build 20 new settlements in the occupied Arab territories during his two years as premier.

Settlers also have said they believe Shamir will be more sympathetic than his predecessor, Shimon Peres, to their efforts to settle in towns like Hebron, Jericho and Nablus, all heavily populated by Palestinians.

But while Shamir is sympathetic, he is not a free agent who can carry out his ideological beliefs. He is constrained by settlement limitations imposed by his governing partner, the Labour Party, by severe spending cuts and by international opinion.

Shamir sees the West Bank as "Israel's biblical right and vital to the country's security." He believes Jewish settlement is the best guarantee that the territories captured in the 1967 war will not be returned to Arab control under a negotiated peace treaty.

He was an architect of the right-wing Likud Bloc's policy of building Jewish settlements in areas of the occupied West Bank heavily populated by Palestinians.

He has also backed the return of Jewish families to downtown Hebron, the second largest city in the West Bank. Shamir called the reconstruction of part of the ancient Jewish quarter of Hebron "a great enterprise... that expresses the will of the people."

"The Arabs will have to accept our presence everywhere in the land of Israel," Shamir recently told settlers at the 10th anniversary of the settlement of Hebron.

Peres' left-of-centre Labour Party strongly rejected Jewish settlement in Palestinian cities. During his two-year rule, only two new settlements were completed.

Peres has said he will break up the coalition government if Likud diverts resources from welfare, education or housing to build settlements.

Despite his personal beliefs, Shamir says he will not bow to demands for new settlements. "I do not give in to pressures," he said recently. "I don't think the emphasis will be on establishing new settlements."

Some 1.4 million Palestinians live in the West Bank and Gaza along with 60,000 Israeli settlers. The two largest Palestinian cities apart from East Jerusalem are Hebron and Nablus.

Likud has been reluctant to support Jewish settlement in Palestinian centres for fear of provoking violent reaction and international condemnation. But settlers believe that heart, Likud is behind them.

"We believe the government of Israel wishes us to live in Shechem

(Nablus). They just need somebody to take the first step," said Hillel Liberman, who lives in the settlement of Elon Moreh.

Liberman is part of a group determined to move into Nablus despite warnings from Palestinians that such a move could bring bloodshed.

During two successive Likud administrations between 1977 and 1984, the government built 125 new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, some of them in areas heavily populated by Palestinians. Almost 40,000 Israelis settled in the West Bank and Gaza during those years.

"With the present scope of Jewish settlement, the problem of Israel giving away any part of its territories is rapidly approaching zero," former Defence Minister Moshe Arens said in an interview with the Associated Press.

Arens and Shamir are unconcerned by the slowdown in settlement during Peres' term. They believe the focus has shifted from building new settlements to expanding the existing ones and making them economically and socially stronger.

Gush Emunim leaders say the settlement movement is flourishing. "The distribution of Jewish settlement today in terms of numbers and location is almost ideal," Daniella Weiss, spokeswoman for the Council of Jewish Settlements, said in an interview.

They also say that the settlements could handle another 500,000 people.

Arab World warned of food shortages

KUWAIT (R) — The Arab World was told Monday it could face severe food shortages by the 1990s, straining budgets and exposing poor nations to the influence of food producer states.

Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Abdullah Al Sabah, in an opening address to a conference on development of Arab food industries, said the Middle East and North Africa would bear the brunt of acute shortages predicted by the 1990s.

His address, read on his behalf by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid, gave no detailed forecast of how far demand was expected to outrun supplies.

Citing studies of unnamed experts, however, he said 45 per cent of acute shortages forecast by the end of the decade would be felt by the Middle East and North Africa.

The yawning gap between food output and consumption would impose heavy burdens on Third

World budgets and development and cast shadows over the political arena.

"The inability of under-developed countries — especially the poor ones — to meet this shortage makes them dependent on food producing countries," stripping them of free will, the crown prince said.

Two hundred delegates from Arab countries, the United States, France, Ireland and Turkey are attending the four-day conference.

Iranian premier starts visit to E. Germany

EAST BERLIN (R) — Mir-Hossein Mousavi arrived in East Berlin Monday on the first visit by an Iranian Prime Minister to a European country since the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

The official ADN news agency said he was greeted at Schoenefeld Airport by Prime Minister Willi Stoph and a ceremonial guard of the East German army.

Iranian Ambassador Hamid Reza Assefi told Reuters Mr. Mousavi, accompanied by his industry and agriculture ministers, would hold two days of talks focusing on trade and international issues. He would then go to Budapest.

Asked if the visit was linked to apparent Iranian preparations for a major push in its six-year-old war with Iraq, Mr. Assefi replied: "This visit was not arranged

overnight... Anyway we don't need that (military aid)."

He said he believed Iran was closer to the end of its war with Iraq than the beginning.

Mr. Assefi said trade turnover with East Germany had risen from just over \$20 million a year before the Islamic Revolution to around \$200 million now and could expand further.

But East German sources say trade, conducted on a barter or compensation basis, has been made more difficult by bottlenecks in the Iranian economy.

Iranian oil income has been cut by damage to installations and by a slump in world prices. At the same time East Germany, which derives some 40 per cent of its foreign currency earnings from refined oil products, is also

earning far less than a year ago.

Mr. Assefi denied the war had hit his country's economy very badly. He said the two sides would discuss oil questions, but gave no details.

East Germany is eager to sell electronics and light machinery, especially agricultural equipment, to Iran.

The ruling Communist Party will also be eager to strengthen political ties with Tehran's leadership, despite Iran's support for anti-Soviet rebels in Afghanistan.

Mr. Assefi said relations between Iran and the Soviet Union, long strained by ideological differences and Iranian action against the country's small Moscow-oriented Communist Party, had improved considerably in recent months.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 73111-19		TODAY'S EVENTS		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		EMERGENCIES	
PROGRAMME ONE 15:30... Kana 16:00... Progress review 16:30... Cautions 16:35... Children programmes 16:40... Documentary 16:45... Religious programme 16:50... Local series 17:00... News programme 17:05... Progress review 17:10... News in Arabic 17:15... Tomorrow's programme 17:20... Varieties programme 17:25... News summary in Arabic 17:30... Close down		EXHIBITIONS * A photo exhibition entitled "Jordan" at the French Cultural Centre (until Oct. 18). * An exhibition entitled "Le Cost arab" at the architectural gallery at Riyadh Centre, 3rd Circle (until Oct. 30). * An art exhibition by Adam Al Halaw and Asim Al Sallal at the Housing Bank Complex. * Photographic exhibition of the Villa Savoy at the architectural gallery at Riyadh Centre, 3rd Circle. * Paintings exhibition by Ahmad Niyah at Petra Bank Gallery, Wadi Saqra Street.		ARRIVALS: ALIA FLIGHTS 06:00... Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 06:05... Athens (RJ) 06:10... Jeddah (RJ) 06:15... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 06:20... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 06:25... Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) 06:30... Damascus (RJ) 06:35... New York, Vienna (RJ) 06:40... Athens (RJ) 06:45... Paris, Brussels (RJ) 06:50... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 06:55... Istanbul (RJ) 07:00... Taipei (RJ) 07:05... Rome (RJ) 07:10... Baghdad (RJ)		NIGHT DUTY	
PROGRAMME TWO 18:00... Le grandes aventures de L'Himalaya 18:05... News in French 18:10... L'actualité des peuples 18:15... News in Hebrew 18:20... Beyond 2000 18:25... News in Arabic 18:30... Music Box 18:35... News in English 18:40... History 18:45... News in English 18:50... Dempsey and Macleod		VIDEOS * The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre. * "Jazz on Acoustic" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. * "Gulliver's Travels" for children at 5:30 p.m. at the British Centre.		OTHER FLIGHTS 12:05... Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF) 12:10... Rome (RJ) 12:15... Athens (RJ) 12:20... Moscow (RJ) 12:25... Kuwait (RJ) 12:30... Riyadh (RJ) 12:35... Rome, Damascus (RJ) 12:40... Zurich, London (RJ) 12:45... Frankfurt (RJ) 12:50... Baghdad (RJ)		TAXIS: Call taxi... 668761 Call taxi... 630557 Call taxi... 664492 Call taxi... 842663 Call taxi... 643620 Call taxi... 663003	
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PRAYER TIMES 06:16... Fair 07:39... (Sunrise) Doha 11:22... Doha 14:29... Ash 17:00... Maghrib 18:39... Isha		MUSEUMS Petra Museum, Jerash and Amman over 100 years old. Also		MONEY EXCHANGE Monday rates Local selling rates in J.S. Belgian franc... 82/3 Dutch guilder... 151/1 U.K. sterling pound... 484/4 French franc... 32/2 Italian lire... 24/7 Japanese yen (for 100)... 219/3 Swiss crown... 49/6 Swiss franc... 208/8 U.K. sterling pound... 484/4 U.S. dollar... 339/3 W. German mark... 170/5		MARKET PRICES Upplower prices in J.S. per kg Apple (double red &...) 270/230 Apple (golden) 250/200 Apple (green) 450/380 Apple (red) 270/230 Banana 300/260 Banana (Mikamur) 300/260 Beans 450/400 Broad Beans (green) 300/250 Carrot 170/140 Carrot (yellow) 180/140 Cauliflower 200/180 Cauliflower 200/180 Dumplings 250/200 Eggplant (small) 280/240 Garlic 800/750 Grapes 300/250 Cauliflower 100/120 Lemon 230/170 Lemon 100/70 Mango 300/260 Mango 300/260 Onion (dry) 180/140 Onion 660/600 Onion 340/300 Orange (Alta Sana) 230/180 Pineapple 100/100 Pineapple 100/100 Pineapple 100/100 Pineapple 100/100	

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent condoles Al Zuheir family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday delegated Amman Governor Ahmad Al Hindawi to convey the Crown Prince's condolences to Al Zuheir family on the death of Sheikh Shamsun Mar'at Al Zuheir.

Prince Abdullah opens skating centre

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein on Monday inaugurated a skating centre established by a Jordanian company. Prince Abdullah watched an ice skating exercise performed by a number of skating enthusiasts.

More Jordanians working abroad

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of Jordanians working abroad has recently increased significantly, Ministry of Labour sources said on Monday. The sources added that the number of Jordanians working abroad totalled 328,000 at the end of 1985 and that approximately 276,000 of this number are working in Arab countries. The sources also said that 33 per cent of these workers hold university degrees.

Hamzeh asks for Jerusalem hospital report

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on Monday asked the Jerusalem hospital committee to prepare a report on the cost of constructing the hospital and its preliminary plans. During a meeting with Mr. Tayseer Kana'an, a member of the Jerusalem hospital committee, Dr. Hamzeh reviewed a resolution passed by the Arab health ministers' executive bureau on the establishment of the hospital. Dr. Hamzeh said the bureau formed a committee grouping the health ministers of Jordan, Kuwait and Morocco and a member of the hospital committee to present the project to the Islamic summit, due to convene in Kuwait in November, to seek financial support for the hospital. The initial estimated costs of the hospital are JD 15 million.

Saudi industrial fair to open Wednesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh will Wednesday open the first national Saudi industrial exhibition, which will be held under the theme of "along the path of industrial integration among sister Arab countries." Taking part in the exhibition will be more than 60 Saudi industrial companies. Mr. Abdullah Taher Al Dabbagh, secretary general of the Saudi Commercial and Industrial Chambers Council, said that Saudi Arabia has come a long way along the path of development and integrated economic projects. He pointed out that growth in the industrial sector has been an average of 14.7 per cent annually over the past ten years. He also said that the number of factories has risen from 200 to 2,000 during the past five years.

Brunei minister due Oct. 21

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health and Education in Brunei Datu Haj Abdul Aziz is due here on Oct. 21 on a several-day visit to Jordan. During his visit, the minister will hold talks with officials at the Ministries of Health and Education on bilateral cooperation between the two countries in educational and health fields. He will also visit a number of educational and health institutions in the country.

IEA sells more power this year

AMMAN (Petra) — The total electric power sold by the Jordan Electricity Authority (IEA) in its distribution areas during the first quarter of this year reached 44,503 mwh, up from 35,700 mwh during the same period of last year, registering an increase of 24.6 per cent. Electric power consumed in street lighting reached 1,811.3 mwh during the said period against 1,700 mwh during the same period of last year, an increase of 6.5 per cent.



Workshop De Lyon

French band to present night of accessible jazz

By Jean Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The French jazz group, Workshop De Lyon, will be performing at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) on Wednesday Oct. 15 at 20:00. The event is organised and presented by the French Cultural Centre in Amman.

One of the leading French jazz bands, Workshop De Lyon groups Jean Balcaton on upright bass, Christian Rollet playing drums, Louis Slavis and Maurice Merle playing saxophones and clarinet. All of them are from the French city of Lyon.

MUSIC PREVIEW

Jazz in France has always been very active, and although it is sometimes accused of too much intellectualism, groups like the Workshop are here to prove that they can deliver enjoyable and popular jazz music, while keeping their innovation and creativity. The band plays an accessible form of free-jazz.

Listening to their "Miquis Blues" album, the first cassette produced, is a good reminder of jazz African roots. Still, in spite of unavoidable influences, whether

American or African, the group has been able to find its own identity. Formed in 1968, the workshop has since had an international career which already took the four musicians to Canada, Portugal, Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia, and many other countries. Their participation at the Montreal Jazz Festival in 1985, was hailed by the press as an exceptional "white jazz" performance.

Beautiful improvisation

J. Balcaton, C. Rollet, L. Slavis and M. Merle play a well structured form of jazz, which still leaves room for beautiful improvisation. In addition to being very talented instrumentalists, the four members of the band are genuine musicians and maintain a pure jazz tradition and spirit with impressive solos whether on saxophones, clarinet or bass. In a time when electronics, computers and digital devices are becoming many musicians' obsession, it is reassuring to notice that Workshop De Lyon uses exclusively acoustic instruments.

Jazz Magazine writes: "...in this respect, the union of popular and intelligent music, the Workshop De Lyon can be compared with Miles Davis..."



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, takes part in an open dialogue at the University of Science and Technology in Irbid Monday (Petra photo)

Organisation opens 19th meeting on Arab standards and specifications

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (ASMO) opened its 19th meeting at its headquarters in Amman on Monday and Arab states were urged to seriously undertake joint Arab action to bolster the pan-Arab economy.

The call came from Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, who said that the application of standards and specifications in manufacturing various products and for organising Arab trade fairs and exhibitions constitutes one step towards this end.

Mr. Saqqaf, who deputised for Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher in opening the four-day meeting, said that over the past few years the Arab World has been facing difficult economic situations with as yet unknown consequences and, therefore, Arab states should undertake measures, unilaterally or under the umbrella of the Arab League and through cooperation with its specialised agencies, to overcome economic problems and move ahead towards successful development.

Opening Arab markets to Arab

goods and giving them preferential treatment over non-Arab products, holding trade exhibitions to promote the sale of Arab products and adopting unified systems, sets of specifications and measures would all further economic development in the Arab World, Mr. Saqqaf pointed out.

He said that experiments world-wide have proved the effectiveness and importance of unified standards and measures in promoting economic development and for this reason, Jordan has adopted 270 Arab specifications and standards which, among other products, include those for fertilisers, aluminium, electrical appliances, paint and detergents. Jordan continues to support ASMO's programmes and activities, both technically and materially, and appeals to all Arab countries not to spare any efforts in following the same course, Mr. Saqqaf said.

Another speaker at the opening session was Sudan's representative Mahjoub Radwan who said that Arab countries ought to support the organisation so that it can shoulder its task. Even Sudan, which is confronting very difficult economic situation,

is fulfilling its financial commitments to ASMO, Mr. Radwan said. Oman's representative at the meeting Maher Alawi addressed the meeting outlining the different sets of specifications which ASMO has issued and said they all contribute towards developing Arab industry.

ASMO Secretary General Mahdi Hannouch, in a speech to the delegates, called on Arab states to help his organisation promote pan-Arab trade and industry through continued and uninterrupted financial assistance. Taking part in the meeting are delegates from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Iraq, Morocco, Kuwait, Qatar, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine and South Yemen in addition to ASMO representatives.

Several heads of Arab organisations in Amman and representatives of joint Arab companies attended the opening session of the meetings which will discuss the implementation of resolutions taken at previous meetings, sets of specifications for Arab countries and a general report by ASMO's general secretariat.

Fiqh academy discusses alms

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the Islamic Fiqh conference, currently being held here, on Monday discussed the utilisation of alms (Zakat) money in investment projects for the benefit of the poor.

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, the conference's rapporteur and under secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, said that the conference discussed four working papers on alms, and Fiqh provisions in addition to a number of scientific opinions which highlight the positive output of

alms and its great impact on combating poverty. Dr. Abbadi pointed out that some opinions were in favour of setting up productive projects for the poor.

The academy, Dr. Abbadi said, will also discuss four working papers on test-tube babies and he said the conference invited a number of experts and specialist doctors to explain the dimensions of this subject and its practical implications in preparation for the academy issuing a legal decision on the issue.

CAA director returns from international aviation talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has approved the use of Arabic as a working language in the ICAO general assembly and council meetings, according to Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali.

Mr. Ali was speaking after his return to Amman on Saturday after heading Jordan's delegation to the ICAO's 26th session held in Montreal between Sept. 23 and Oct. 10.

Abu Qoura nominated for second term as Red Crescent president

GENEVA (Petra) — President of the National Committee of the Jordan Red Cross Society Ahmad Abu Qoura has been nominated for the post of president of the Standing Committee for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the second consecutive term.

At a meeting of Arab Red Crescent societies held in Geneva on Sunday under the chairmanship of Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Asha, the secretary general of the Arab Red Crescent societies, the executive committee decided to nominate Dr. Abu Qoura for the post of president of the standing committee.

Dr. Abu Qoura was first elected

president of the Standing Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in October 1982. The International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, which is the two organisations' highest executive authority, comprises nine members. Five of whom are elected by the international conference in their own personal capacities. Two are elected by the international committee for the Red Cross and the remaining two are elected by the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. All members of the committee hold office for a term of four years.

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Official outlines ministry's efforts to organise agriculture sector

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will celebrate World Food Day on Thursday under the theme of organising animal and plant production. Speaking about the occasion, Dr. Abdul Karim Al Khazraji, liaison officer for World Food Day activities and director of the regional poultry centre, said that the Ministry of Agriculture is exerting intensive efforts to increase production through the application of cropping pattern systems. The ministry also directs special care to field crops, fisheries and animal production, in addition to forests, he said.

Dr. Khazraji said the World Food Day this year will direct attention to fisheries and developing fish production, adding that the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has provided technical assistance to some countries to enable them to evaluate their fish resources.

Dr. Khazraji said that the FAO aims at assisting countries to provide a special climate for agricultural development by helping them to run their resources properly and to contribute to increasing animal and plant production. Dr. Khazraji also said that among the major concerns of FAO are rural development and achieving food security.

But he said it was excessive to

Regent visits University of Science and Technology

Prince Hassan holds open dialogue at new campus

IRBID (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday said that the enjoyment of freedom should be coupled with a realisation that it also entails shouldering social responsibilities.

During an open dialogue at the newly-established University of Science and Technology in Irbid, Prince Hassan said the establishment for a constructive dialogue is favourable and should receive every encouragement. He added that successful institutions usually interact with society with a view to developing their community and environs. Prince Hassan stressed the importance of establishing the science and technology university saying that it aims to provide productive and useful job opportunities within the framework of science and technology, as is the case in most developed countries.

Prince Hassan said: "While Jordan is working hard on developing its international structure, it is also active on the international level and is working hard towards achieving

integration with neighbouring and friendly countries and states of the south."

Research awards

The Regent called for healthy and constructive competition between researchers for awards which have been allocated by Prince Hassan for research on migration from rural to urban areas, sciences, geology, antiquities, sports and social activities.

Prince Hassan also suggested that a higher study scholarship be established at his own expense for excellent students at the university and said that students affairs should be followed up on before and after graduation. The Crown Prince also urged students to adopt an approach of constructive dialogue in presenting and

discussing their problems.

Job opportunities

Speaking about job opportunities for graduates, Prince Hassan said: "We sometimes suffer from unemployment which is caused by some graduates declining to accept employment in certain sectors. This is something which we should avoid and which is not practised by dedicated and faithful citizens."

Prince Hassan congratulated students on the establishment of the new university and wished them every success in achieving the aspirations of the Kingdom in the development and progress and scientific achievements.

Upon his arrival at the campus, the Regent was received by the university's president, Dr. Kamel Al Ajlouni, who briefed the Crown Prince on the phases of establishing the university and its plans and structural organisation.

Prince Hassan also toured the various sections of the university and had lunch with students at the university's cafeteria.

Association to take part in dentists' meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will be taking part in the 74th conference of the international dentists' federation (IDF) which will be held in Manila, the Philippines, on Nov. 9. President of the Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) Walid Maraqa will head the Jordanian delegation

to the conference and he said that the week-long conference will discuss scientific and administrative topics pertaining to the IDF.

Dr. Maraqa added that participants in the conference will also discuss reports on improving

dental services in developing countries in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO). Also to be discussed will be ways of supporting dental associations in the world and strengthening their cooperation with health ministries in their countries.

Soviets and U.S. defend stands at Iceland talks

(Continued from page 1)

bars development of a "Star Wars" programme while the United States believes a range of research is permitted.

In New Delhi, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said he was disappointed with the outcome of the summit, but he defended President Reagan's stand at the talks.

"The president's argument was eminently reasonable. He was entirely correct in not giving up strategic defence" in response to Soviet promises to reduce nuclear arms, Mr. Weinberger said.

The defence secretary made the comments as he flew to New Delhi from the southern Indian city of Bangalore, where he had toured India's largest warplane factory.

In the first official Soviet media comment on the Iceland meeting, TASS said the Soviet side had shown a vigorous and constructive approach but the chance of an accord was missed as the United States was not ready to renounce its dream of military superiority.

"The working Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik threw unusually bright light on the tenacious imperial ambitions of U.S. ruling circles," it said.

"A historical possibility to achieve a breakthrough in every area of the struggle for the limitation of nuclear weapons ... which became tangible thanks to the vigorous and constructive stand of the Soviet side ... was missed."

"The ghost of the American president (President John Kennedy) who said way back at the dawn of the space age that 'he who would dominate space would dominate the world' clearly prevailed over the U.S. delegation in Iceland," TASS added.

Mr. Gorbachev had offered to allow American scientists to conduct laboratory research for the strategic defence initiative (SDI), as the "Star Wars" programme is formally called, but this had not satisfied Mr. Reagan, the agency said.

TASS listed four Soviet

objections to the programme, which Mr. Reagan says is defensive but which the Kremlin fears would give the United States the means to launch a nuclear first strike without fear of retaliation: — The deployment of weapons in space would cause uncertainties in strategic planning and fuel mutual mistrust; — With "Star Wars," strategic missile cuts or even limitations would be virtually ruled out;

— SDI technology would produce a new generation of weapons and start a "qualitatively new" arms race;

— Star Wars would increase the possibility of an accidental outbreak of war.

"Time is inexorably running out," TASS concluded.

Mr. Georgy Arbatov, a senior adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, said a team of Soviet negotiators will tour West Europe to explain Moscow's offer of massive cuts in nuclear arsenals to Washington's allies.

NATO puts up brave face and says talks did not fail

(Continued from page 1)

agreements in the foreseeable future" he said.

Ostaid West Germany and the other NATO allies would do everything possible to help ensure that arms talks move forward in Geneva.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in a radio interview earlier that East-West relations risked a setback that might not be overcome for a long time if immediate measures were not taken to stabilise the situation.

After a quick trip to Brussels to be briefed by Mr. Schulz, he said expectations had not been fulfilled but described the talks as "not unuseful."

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac described the Reykjavik summit as a step in the right direction and said he did not share the general pessimism about its outcome.

Addressing a press lunch, Mr. Chirac said he did not want to comment in detail before receiving a full briefing from the American and Soviet sides.

But he said it was excessive to

describe the meeting as a failure: "I never believed a meeting of a few hours would permit the solution of such essential problems."

Mr. Chirac said the fact of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting itself was positive, and it appeared that substantial progress towards arms limitation had been made.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday in a television interview: "I highly value the efforts by the two leaders in the summit. It is very regrettable that they failed to reach a final agreement ... judging from the outcome, we can tell that the unedifying situation is very severe."

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said he was "slightly disappointed, but I am not without hope ... if it is true that the strategic defence initiative blocked an accord in the end, then there is still hope. I really believe the Americans and Soviets will

reach a compromise on 'Star Wars'."

Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark expressed "disappointment" and withheld further comment for later.

China's official Xinhua news agency commented: "Why are the two superpowers so serious about the 'Star Wars' programme? It is because the nuclear weapons in the United States and the Soviet Union are at a saturated point, and the relative strategic balance in existence between the two countries since the '70s could hardly be upset even with improvement in the quality and quantity of their strategic arms. (so) Whoever masters defence weaponry in space could gain 'first-strike capability'."

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said his government "is deeply disappointed that the differences over strategic defences being developed by both sides have prevented an agreement."

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In the interests of mankind

THE NEWS that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Iceland ended in deadlock is a profound disappointment to the whole world. Much hope was attached to that meeting, and people were not wrong to expect that the two leaders would attempt to narrow their differences over a subject of immense interest to mankind. Of course, the two leaders have blamed each other for the collapse of the talks. It is clear, however, that the major stumbling block to progress is the U.S. strategic defence initiative (SDI).

At the summit, President Reagan proposed that the U.S. would delay for ten years the deployment of SDI in exchange for complete disarmament of nuclear ballistic missiles. General Secretary Gorbachev responded that SDI must be restricted to laboratory research only. Thus, the talks stalemated.

But, the problems brought up by the summit run much deeper than the merits of each negotiating position; they reflect a profound ignorance of broader issues. While the two leaders were thinking in terms of their own perceived strategic and national interest, they were ignoring the broader interests of mankind.

The two superpowers hold in the hands the awesome power to destroy mankind, yet they continue to worry about their relative power positions. They have no right to jeopardise the fate of an entire planet for their own ideologies or interests.

With such a danger confronting mankind, the Arab World cannot stand idly by, assuming that East-West arms control is none of our concern. We must generate interest among our own people, and well as other Third World people, to oppose the arms race which threatens to expand into outer space. We must join together in conveying a vital message to Messrs. Reagan and Gorbachev: Stop ignoring the rights of humanity when you negotiate. It is interest of mankind, not simply those of the U.S. and the Soviet Union, that are involved here.

This simple and sincere message must be uttered loud and clear. The fate of mankind depends on it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Help thy brother

IN an address to the Islamic World through a group of Muslim scholars, gathered here for a meeting at the Ministry of Higher Education, Prince Hassan underlined the need for all citizens to come to the aid of needy families and assist people in need and deprived of basic means of living. He said that in the face of current external aggression on Muslim countries, Muslims ought to show solidarity and unity among themselves and help those who are deprived of food and clothing. This, he said, is the noblest deed that should be undertaken towards Muslim brothers everywhere. By underlining this point, Prince Hassan might have been hinting that many rich Islamic countries still fail to come to the help of sister Islamic states whose people continue to suffer, and who are exposed to famine and drought. Wealthy Muslims should extend all possible help to their brothers in need in a show of real faith and in an expression of real unity among Muslim brothers. Unless the needy are assisted, Prince Hassan warned, they are bound to be exposed to various foreign harmful influences that threaten their existence and their future. We hope that Prince Hassan's words to the Muslim scholars will be propagated throughout the Islamic World and needed by all able and rich Muslims, who can help their brothers, maintain a balanced Islamic society around the world.

Al Distour: Israeli blackmail

THE Sunday Times newspaper of London last week published reports about Israel's nuclear industry and then yesterday it quoted a French scientist as saying that it was Paris which provided Israel with the means for making a nuclear bomb. We are wondering why this news and these reports are being leaked out at this particular time. We know that with the coming to power in Israel of the Likud Party, which groups extremist Zionist elements, the chance for peace in the Middle East looks more grim than ever before and the London paper is simply propagating Israel's war of nerves on the Arabs to make them succumb to Israel's will. The fact that Israel owns nuclear weapons is not novel for the Arabs, and therefore, the new campaign to terrorise the Arabs with Israel's nuclear weapons could be a tool for forcing them to accept the terms of the new government in Israel for an Israeli-style settlement. The campaign is being launched as the Israelis prepare for another assault on Lebanon and probably a new aggression on Syria which could lead to an all-out war in the whole region. For the Arabs to face the Israeli aggression, they should possess a similar degree of strength and probably nuclear weapons with which to confront the threats and the looming dangers. The Arab countries should seriously consider the idea of achieving a strategic balance with their common enemy.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel diverts Arab waters

ISRAELI leaders have always based their strategy in the Middle East region on the seizure of Arab waters, and for this reason they have set out to achieve their long-sought goal of occupying Arab land from the Euphrates to the Nile. For this end, they have launched wars on the Arabs and they continue to strive to consolidate their presence in our region and in our land. Also for this reason, and in pursuance of this goal, the Israelis have been seizing all sources of water in the occupied West Bank thus depriving the indigenous population of the means for their existence and survival in Palestine. The Arab population are in need of water for irrigating their crops and for industry and domestic use, but they are left with meagre resources on which they can sustain. In all their expansionist plans in the Arab area, the Israelis have been seeking water resources which are very essential for their survival, and they have not spared any moment in stealing their neighbours' water for their schemes and for their expansionist designs. By depriving the Arabs of the means of existence the Israelis hope they can force them to abandon their land. This consistent Israeli policy provides us with the proof that Israel is determined to hold on to the occupied Arab territory.

Reflecting on the 1936-39 rebellion

By Rami G. Khouri

THERE is an old, important meaning to the knives and daggers being used by Palestinians to kill Israelis these days. It is crucial, during these gloomy days, to accurately understand and interpret the meaning of the daggers and knives. But to do so, we should have a clear and unemotional grasp of some historical facts. Let us start with what I believe is our inappropriate exploitation of history.

It is instructive that much of the debate about the Palestine issue, particularly among Palestinians, has recently taken on the tone of a long, drawn-out historical struggle. One hears more often these days the argument that the Arab-Israeli conflict will not be resolved during the lifespan of the current generation of Palestinians. We hear more references to stirring historical antecedents: how the Crusaders were finally thrown out of Palestine after a stay of 200 years, how the Romans were driven out of the Holy Land after a stay of over 600 years, how the Ottomans were defeated after ruling us for 400 years, and even about how the British were forced to abandon Palestine after ruling it as a mandatory power for some 30 years.

According to these historical truths, the Zionists one day will also fall in their attempt to forever control Palestine by military

means. This may or may not happen, but it is relevant that the Palestinians and much of the Arab World should now emphasise this kind of thinking when confronting the reality that Israel controls 100 per cent of Palestine and does not seem in a hurry to withdraw from any part of it.

We seem to find it easy to slip back into this mode of historical analysis and rationalisation — a rather comforting mode of thought which conveniently absolves us of the need to exert the additional degree of moral, political and intellectual courage required to deal with our historical and contemporary failures in Palestine. The loss of Palestine is the responsibility of the past two generations of political, military and communal leaderships in Palestine and the adjacent Arab states. By what right can we abdicate our responsibility and pass on the problem to the next two generations, finding solace and refuge in references to historical antecedents of unproven relevance to the situation today?

We find it easy to use history as a parking lot for our moral obligations and political failures. But history has other, more positive, roles to play in coming to grips with the state of the Palestinian issue today.

This year, 1986, is the 50th

anniversary of the start of the Great Rebellion that the Palestinians launched against Great Britain in 1936-39. It is useful to assess our situation today in the light of the political realities that pertained in Palestine 50 years ago, and in light of what has happened during these past five decades.

The Great Rebellion remains one of the most decisive and stirring moments in Palestinian history. Even though it failed to secure Palestinian rights in Palestine, it was then and remains today the paradigm of spontaneous, mass and sustained Palestinian resistance to a foreign power or occupier.

The Great Rebellion was launched by the six-month general strike of May to October 1936, which in turn provoked an unprecedented degree of Palestinian armed resistance and political coordination in the main cities, towns and villages of Palestine. The armed rebellion that continued until the summer of 1939 was perhaps typical of what one would expect in a situation where a foreign power was insensitive to the political rights of the majority under its control.

The British responded by sending in troop reinforcements, demolishing houses and even whole quarters of Arab towns,

outlawing all Palestinian political parties and the Arab Higher Committee that represented the Palestinians, sending a handful of key Palestinian leaders into exile in the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, arresting dozens of other Palestinian leaders, locking up thousands of Palestinians in detention camps, imposing collective punishment by closing schools, levying fines, blowing up homes and sending in troops, and executing dozens of Palestinians by hanging for possessing arms or otherwise resisting the British presence.

About 5,000 Palestinians died at British and Zionist hands during the rebellion. Nearly 15,000 were wounded. Over 100 Palestinians were executed by hanging. Thousands of others were thrown into prison. The toll for the Palestinians was enormous. What had happened, however, was that the Palestinians had rebelled against the British, with all the ensuing bloodshed and death that is inherent in a military rebellion.

A new generation of Palestinian and Arab guerrilla leaders emerged onto the scene, including such Palestinian heroes as Abdul Qader Hussaini, Abdul Halim Julani, Abdul Rahim Al Haj Mohammad and Hamad Zawata, and the renowned Fawzi Qawqiji from Syria. In the end, however,

the rebellion failed. Britain continued to allow large-scale Jewish immigration into Palestine. It continued to refuse to negotiate with the Palestinian leadership in the Arab Higher Committee. A decade later, Great Britain ignominiously withdrew from Palestine, and the state of Israel came into being by the force of arms.

What is the relevance of the Great Rebellion today? I mention it because I sense that in the recent killings of Israelis by knife-wielding Palestinians we may be seeing an expression of political tension similar to the Palestinian psychological dynamic that launched the Great Rebellion in 1936. You can feel it in the air these days. Whenever we hear of a Palestinian guerrilla or perhaps just an ordinary Palestinian man or woman stabbing an Israeli to death with a knife or dagger, we feel a sense of perhaps uneasy accomplishment, and of an inevitable military confrontation in Palestine that will result in the deaths of many more people on both sides. The knife that is raised today is the same one that was raised in 1936.

Just as the 1936-39 Great Rebellion failed to secure Palestinian rights from the British, however, it is unlikely that a few isolated knife killings of Israelis

will secure Palestinian rights today. Like the British before them, the Israelis respond with massive overkill to acts of Palestinian resistance. The Palestinians in turn react in the only manner available to them — by sticking a knife into the next Israeli they run into in the local marketplace.

Resistance remains today, as it was in the 1930s, an act of affirmation — a desperately dangerous and probably futile act, but nevertheless an act of personal self-defence and national self-expression that has been a prerequisite of every people that aspired to translate its collective identity into geo-political reality.

Such an act of individual or collective resistance, whether committed today or during the Great Rebellion half a century ago, suggests that political objectives can only be achieved by a process of real and tangible struggle, effort and sacrifice. This also happens to be one of the most basic lessons of human history. We should reflect upon it the next time we invoke the name of the Romans, Crusaders, Ottomans, British or other imperial powers who controlled, but eventually were driven out of Palestine. We should reflect on when rebellions start, when they pause, when they resume, and when they end.

Mexico Declaration: World leaders call on the superpowers to remove threat of nuclear war

On August 6-7, 1986, six of the world leaders met in Mexico City to discuss world peace and disarmament. The meeting produced a declaration known as the Mexico Declaration. At the end of their deliberations, the six leaders — President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and former President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere — dispatched letters to both U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The following is the full text of the Mexico Declaration and the two letters to Messrs Reagan and Gorbachev.

WE are meeting today to proclaim Humanity's Right to Peace, and to reiterate our commitment to the task of protecting this right so that the human race may endure.

Exactly forty-one years ago, death and horror descended upon Hiroshima. The most dreadful war in history came to an end, and the world's nuclear nightmare began. Since then we have lived on borrowed time. All that is precious and beautiful, all that human civilisation has reached for and achieved, could, in a short

time, be reduced to radioactive dust.

For four decades the nuclear weapon states have had almost sole responsibility to end the nuclear arms race, while the rest of the world has been forced to stand anxiously on the sidelines. The nuclear arms race has continued and become more intense. In the face of the consequent danger of common annihilation, the distinction between the powerful and the weak has become meaningless. We are therefore determined that countries such as ours which possess no nuclear arsenals will be actively involved in all aspects of disarmament. The protection of this planet is a matter for all the people who live on it; we cannot accept that a few countries should alone decide the fate of the whole world.

The recent tragic accidents at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and at the launching of the Challenger space shuttle have shown once again how fragile is any security based on complex technology alone. And when an accident at a peaceful nuclear power plant has such great international repercussions, everyone can see very clearly the terrible consequences which would result from the use of even a small fraction of the nuclear armaments which now exist in the world. If a repetition of Hiroshima on a global scale is to be prevented, it is not merely more knowledge or new technologies which are needed, but more wisdom. We call for a binding international agreement which outlaws every use of nuclear weapons.

In January 1985 our group met in New Delhi to consider the perilous development of the nuclear arms race. We called for an immediate halt to nuclear testing preparatory to a comprehensive test ban treaty, for a cessation in the production and development of all nuclear weapons and delivery systems as well as for a prohibition on the testing.



Mikhail Gorbachev

Mexico, 7th August 1986

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev
General Secretary of the Communist Party
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dear Mr. General Secretary,

In our letters to you of the 24th October 1985, the 28th February and the 10th April 1986, we expressed our fervent hope for the successful outcome of the current negotiations between your country and the United States. You will recall that we called on both yourself and President Ronald Reagan to undertake a mutual suspension on nuclear testing, at least until your next summit meeting. We wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for having unilaterally extended your suspension of all nuclear tests.

As you know we have been meeting in Iztapa, Mexico, over the past two days to discuss ways in which we might be able to help facilitate progress in arms control and disarmament. We have adopted today the Mexico Declaration, the text of which will be duly transmitted to you.

We believe that we are in a position to make a contribution in the field of verification. We have outlined in a separate document some concrete ideas with respect to how we could assist in such verification.

We welcome the fact that the U.S. and the USSR have started bilateral talks recently on nuclear testing issues. We wish to propose to you that experts from our six nations meet with you and the American experts. The details of time and place could be arranged through mutual consultations. The purpose should be to explain in detail the proposals which we have presented, to discuss how they could be implemented, and to explore other possible ways in which our six countries could facilitate test ban verification. We suggest a very open agenda covering any verification issue that your experts may consider important. We hope that by making this invitation to both you and President Reagan we might be able to assist in this crucial field.

production and deployment of space weapons. We also expressed our hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would make rapid progress in their bilateral negotiations towards the abolition of all nuclear weapons. We have since welcomed the declaration of President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." Now is the time to ensure that such a war does not occur. We are therefore deeply concerned about the lack of evident progress so far in these negotiations.

We are aware, however, that both powers have recently taken different steps that could help to overcome some obstacles and serve as a new framework for reaching agreements. We are convinced that security is not improved by increasing the capacity for destruction through the accumulation of weapons; on the contrary, true security is better ensured through the reduction of armaments. Nuclear disarmament, and ultimately the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, is an absolute priority. However, in this context, the problem of a balanced reduction in the conventional weapons must also be given appropriate attention.

We remain convinced that no issue is more urgent and crucial today than bringing to an end all nuclear tests. Both the qualitative and the quantitative development of nuclear weapons exacerbate the arms race, and both would be inhibited by the complete abolition of nuclear weapons testing.

Furthermore, it is clear that continued development of nuclear weapons by those who already possess them is detrimental to the efforts to prevent the acquisition of nuclear weapons by other states which have until now refrained from acquiring them. We must recognise that, just as a drug addict cannot be cured by injecting him with more and more drugs neither can an arms-addicted world be saved from war by an infinite accumulation of weapons. The time to stop is now.

In October 1985 and February 1986, and again in April this year, we have exchanged correspondence with President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev. We urged them to undertake a fully verifiable suspension of nuclear testing, at least until their next summit meeting. We also proposed that this suspension should be immediately followed by negotiations for the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty. We offered our assistance to help ensure adequate verification of

such a halt in tests.

We have been encouraged by the consideration which has been given to our approaches and by the international attention which the nuclear test issue has been accorded. We continue to urge that what has so far been a unilateral moratorium by one of the two major nuclear states should soon become at least a bilateral moratorium.

We continue to urge that what has so far been a unilateral moratorium by one of the two major nuclear states should soon become at least a bilateral moratorium.

To facilitate an immediate cessation of nuclear testing we are presenting in a separate document (see box) a concrete offer of assistance to achieve adequate verification arrangements. We are prepared to participate in cooperative efforts together with the U.S. and the USSR to establish temporary measures. These could greatly enhance confidence in a U.S.-USSR moratorium and constitute important steps towards the establishment of an adequate verification system for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Such measures could include the establishment of temporary monitoring stations at existing test sites, arrangements for utilising existing stations in the U.S. and the USSR for monitoring their territories outside the test sites, as well as inspections of large chemical explosions. We welcome that the U.S. and the USSR have started bilateral talks recently on nuclear testing issues. We have decided to propose to the leaders of the U.S. and the USSR that experts from our six nations meet with Soviet and American experts. The purpose should be to explain in detail our proposals, to discuss how they could be implemented, and to explore other possible ways in which our six countries could facilitate test ban verification. We are further strengthening our mutual cooperation with a view to monitoring and announcing ongoing test activities. And our six nations will also consider steps by which the non-nuclear weapon states may cooperate in international verification arrangements related to future nuclear disarmament agreements.

We reiterate our demand that an arms race in outer space be prevented. Space belongs to humanity, and as participants in this common heritage of mankind,

we object to the outer space of our earth being misused for destructive purposes. It is particularly urgent to halt the development of anti-satellite weapons, which would threaten the peaceful space activities of many nations. We urge the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to agree on a halt to further tests of anti-satellite weapons, in order to facilitate the conclusion of an international treaty on their prohibition. Our New Delhi warning that the development of space weaponry would endanger a number of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament is already proving to be justified. We stress that the existing treaties safeguarding the peaceful uses of outer space, as well as the 1972 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, be fully honoured, strengthened and extended as necessary in the light of more recent technological advances.

Unfortunately in recent times respect for international law has reached one of its lowest ebbs. Rights of weaker nations are being trampled upon with impunity. Treaties are being violated to suit the convenience of nations, especially the strongest among them. It is imperative, if the efforts to move towards nuclear disarmament are to make progress, that the United Nations must be strengthened and its Charter as well as Treaties relating to disarmament be observed in both letter and spirit.

The squandering of the world's limited resources on armaments stands in stark and dramatic contrast to the permanent malnutrition leading to a life in misery and an early death — to say nothing of the ever-present threat of famine — which is the lot of millions of people on earth. Poverty and economic hopelessness also constitute a threat to international peace and security. This threat is aggravated in many developing countries in which the external debt problem reduces still further their ability to allocate sufficient resources for dealing with the urgent and

fundamental needs among their people. The transfer of resources from military expenditure to economic and social development is therefore a fundamental necessity of our times.

Our message from Mexico is to urge the leaders of the United States of America and the Soviet Union to continue and to reinvigorate the dialogue which they started last year; to set a firm date for a new meeting between them; and by an approach of mutual compromise and conciliation to ensure that such dialogue leads to practical results in the field of disarmament. Each side has the capacity to destroy the world many times over. There can be no suggestion that either would be showing weakness by a willingness to be conciliatory. The spirit of Geneva must be revived and strengthened. And we stress again our determination to try to facilitate agreement between the nuclear weapon states, and to work with them, as well as with all other nations, for the common security of humankind and for peace.

Once again, we urge people parliaments and governments to our appeal. Every individual has a right to peace and a responsibility to strive for it. Neither together nor separately can the peoples of the world remove the horror of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from human memory; but together we can and we must remove this looming horror from our future.



Ronald Reagan

Mexico, 7th August 1986

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States of America

Dear Mr. President,

In our letters to you of the 24th October 1985, the 28th February and the 10th April 1986, we expressed, among other concerns, our fervent hope for the successful outcome of the current negotiations between your country and the Soviet Union. We are encouraged by your replies, and we thank you for the detailed and concrete ideas which you outlined on the question of nuclear testing.

As you know, we have been meeting in Iztapa, Mexico, over the past two days to discuss ways in which we might be able to help facilitate progress in arms control and disarmament. We have today adopted the Mexico Declaration, the text of which will be duly transmitted to you.

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Raul Alfonsín
PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado
PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

Andreas Papandreu
PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE

Ingvar Carlsson
PRIME MINISTER OF SWEDEN

Rajiv Gandhi
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Julius Nyerere
FIRST PRESIDENT OF TANZANIA

Nicaraguan farmers, with fingers on triggers, double their produce

By Andrew Selsky
The Associated Press
JALAPA, Nicaragua — A young man with a rough wooden hoe in his hands and an automatic rifle slung over his shoulder dug a furrow into a field as another youth followed and sprinkled seeds into the overturned soil.

In the Jalapa Valley — within sight of verdant hills on the Honduran border and within earshot of shooting between government soldiers and anti-Sandinista rebels — Nicaraguan agricultural workers plant next season's bean crop and prepare to reap their best-ever corn harvest.

The corn covers the northern end of this valley and laps up to the base of the surrounding hills like a rust-coloured ocean.

Across the border, thousands of Honduran subsistence farmers have fled their lands, fearing that armed contra rebels will bring war to the doorstep. But farmers in the Jalapa Valley and elsewhere in Nicaragua's war zone are farming more land and are increasing crop production with advice and technical assistance from Cuba, Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries, officials said.

The Jalapa Valley, 190 kilometres north of the capital of Managua, is brimming with 4,000 hectares of corn, more than triple the number of acres harvested in

1983, according to Kasto Zavala, the valley's production supervisor for the ministry of agriculture and agrarian reform.

Furthermore, thanks to the foreign technical assistance, the average yield for each acre of corn in Nicaragua has doubled over the past seven years to 1,700 kilos, according to statistics from the agriculture ministry in Managua.

The harvest for beans, tobacco and rice in the Jalapa Valley also climbed, Zavala said, despite the fact that the valley lies on the north western edge of the war zone and is within easy striking distance of U.S.-backed contra rebels based in Honduras.

Attacks by the rebels on agricultural cooperatives have been sporadic. There have been no concerted attacks in the valley since last spring, when rebels bombarded about a half dozen tobacco warehouses with mortars and then torched them, Zavala said.

Workers in the fields told a reporter that they occasionally hear combat as Sandinista troops and rebels shoot at each other in the lush, green hills.

The farmers recounted that while recently working in this field, they heard gunfire and explosions as Sandinista troops fought a two-day battle with rebels trying to slip back into Honduras.

Ministry of agriculture officials in Jalapa and in Managua attribute the infrequency of attacks on the area's farms to the fact that many of the farmers are armed.

Of the roughly 3,000 farmers in the Jalapa Valley, 1,800 of them are in the Sandinista militia and have been issued weapons, Zavala said.

Many of the farmers wear Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles slung across their backs as they work or keep them within easy reach.

"The contras do not attack the cooperatives because they are unable to," the vice-minister of agriculture, Eduardo Holman Chamorro, said in an interview in Managua.

Holman said the farmers who receive their land from the leftist government through its agrarian reform programme are motivated to fight off contra attacks.

Zavala said 73 per cent of the land in Jalapa Valley has new owners under the agrarian reform programme.

The farmland around the war zone has been more productive than much of the land in peaceful parts of Nicaragua.

A prolonged drought devastated crops along the rich western coastal plain, causing much more damage to agriculture than the war itself.



With an AK-47 rifle slung on the shoulder, a Sorpresa coffee processing plant, about 200 kms from Managua (File photo)

Holman said he expects the rebels to increase attacks on farming cooperatives soon after they receive \$100 million in military aid authorised by the U.S. Congress this summer.

But he said that the armed farmers would be able to repel such attacks.

U.K. sponsorship goes pop

More British pop groups are welcoming business sponsorships to help finance costly tours. Antony Thorncroft looks at this latest phenomenon of vox pop.

LONDON — Chris de Burgh, a singer of romantic ballads, opened a 60-date European tour at the Coliseum in St Austell, Cornwall, England, recently. It was an emotional experience for his many fans — and for the executives of ITT, the American electronics company, which plans to invest £500,000 in the project.

ITT is in the process of launching its Digivision range of digital televisions. Its most important European market is West Germany. Chris de Burgh is one of the bestselling foreign recording artists there. He is also reliable, respectable and appeals to the age-group around 30, which might well be interested in buying a digital television.

So the tour is entitled "ITT Digivision presents Chris de Burgh" and the company name will be prominently displayed in concert halls, in programmes, on merchandising, in advertising. Local dealers will be invited along to performances, and Chris de Burgh will meet some of them after the show. With one national screening for a 30-second TV commercial at peak time costing up to £130,000, ITT does not think it is being exploited.

Neither does Chris de Burgh. His immediate gain from the link may be only a digital television set, but the sponsorship goes some way to meeting the horrendous costs of a major tour. He travels with an entourage of almost 50, with weekly bills of around £100,000. Thanks to ITT's contribution, Chris de Burgh, as well as selling more records, might even make a profit from his three-month swathe through Europe.

At Poole Arts Centre in Dorset, 5 star, a young black group from Romford, Essex, who are being projected as the U.K.'s answer to the Jacksons, started a more modest national tour, with some help from Cadbury, which is putting more than £100,000 into the venture, to promote its Crunchie brand. This time the marketing strategy is: effectiveness young band; lively product; teenage audience which should enjoy both. So you will hardly be able to escape the Crunchie name at a 5 star concert and you will leave munching a free sample.

These examples suggest that the U.K. is finally catching up with a bandwagon which has been rolling in the U.S. for almost a decade. There, the very biggest acts — the Rolling Stones, the Jacksons, Lionel Richie, Stevie Wonder — have welcomed business sponsorship to help finance costly tours, and a thriving industry has developed, with a turnover of at least £100 million (£147 million).

The most enthusiastic sponsor of pop music has been Pepsi-Cola, which paid the Jacksons \$8 million to be associated with their U.S. tour. It has subsequently supported Lionel Richie and Tina Turner and is now negotiating with Michael Jackson about another link-up with a reputed \$15 million price-tag.

Pepsi-Cola has taken its involvement with pop music one step further. It has paid high additional fees to artists of up to \$1 million to appear in its television commercials, one of which, featuring Tina Turner, is being used in the U.K. The singers are not actually observed drinking Pepsi — it is unlikely that Jackson, a health food fanatic, has ever touched the stuff — but they are caught in the full flow of a live performance with the Pepsi name to the fore. The gains for Pepsi have been tangible. For the first time, it has overhauled Coca-Cola in advertising awareness and it has been paid the compliment of a similar promotion by Coke, which sponsored international artist Julio Iglesias in the U.S.

It is surprising that it has taken British companies so long to appreciate the marketing potential of pop music. It is the major obsession of young people who, unemployed or with low disposable incomes, are heavy consumers in certain distinct product fields and are low TV viewers, hard to reach with commercials. It is also easy to pinpoint specific age-groups by backing specific bands — bi-monthly surveys by research company Carrick James monitor the fickle musical preferences of the young: one recent finding is

that Madonna is best liked by 11- to 14-year-old boys, making her unattractive to most potential sponsors.

The development of pop sponsorship in the U.K. has been held back by the lack of efficient marriage brokers, able to tie up the deals. Some companies, such as Levi jeans, have regularly exploited the marketing opportunities, backing tours by Sting, David Bowie and Roxi Music, but others, such as Guinness, which supported a Police tour, retired financially hurt after the experience. And at least one of the promotional companies, U.S. pace-setter Rock Bill, found British market unripe for exploitation.

Now there is more expertise to call. The Chris de Burgh and Star deals were fixed by Mus Link, a subsidiary of Chris Ingram Associates, the U.K.-based media consultants. West Nally, London, best known for its sports promotions, is a major force, and is seeking a European tour link for Grundig. Keith Prowse is also active, working with Harp Lager which, since January, has spent £500,000 on pop sponsorship.

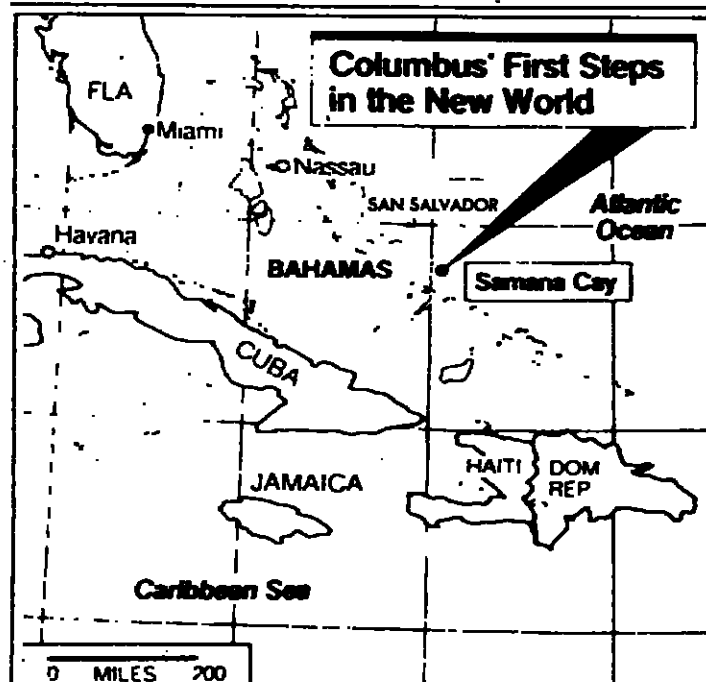
Instead of committing itself to one artist, Harp buys into concert given by a range of bands broadening its market. This year to date, it has backed 6 performances which played 415,000 potential customers. Before Christmas, it is planning another 100 concerts. With it Harp name prominent at venues and in the bars, on tickets and the merchandise, it thinks it has reached its mass consumers — young C1/C2 males.

Among the bands it has support are Marillion, Ultravox and Stat Quo. Its money will enable it to provincial dates to a forthcoming British tour, the biggest coup was the moment when Freddie Mercury of Queen drank from a can of Harp Lager front of almost 100,000 fans, a the TV cameras, at Wembley stadium.

This is an unexpected bonus. Most stars are reluctant to be too closely identified with products; for many it is a case take the money and run. But it is hard to resist the cash being offered, and when a band like Genesis plans a world tour it seeks a sponsor, preferably multinational company, to contribute \$1 million-plus to carry around with them two li — companies seeking a suitab to sponsor, and ban anxious to find a backer. T closest relationship to date been between Bucks Fizz a Sharp, the electronics compar Since May 1985 Sharp h invested £2.5 million identifying its products with a band, who feature in all advertising. In their stage act, they perform inside a mock-up of Sharp transistor, the connection total. And both parties happy enough with the deal.

The ultimate is for a compa completely to take over a p group, endowing it with its bra name. This has happened Australia with mixed success. The U.K., new bands are off happy to accept practical help the form of equipment a clothing from companies newcomers Tanh-Chi. f example, are kitted out by G sponsor's name on to ree sleeves. At every level there constant battle between the pr of the artist and the lure Mammon — some stars, like U singer Bruce Springsteen, will accept any commercial tie-up at all.

At the moment a standard r of charges is developi dependent on the status of t band. At the cheapest level, company might buy its name on the advertising for concerts and to the tickets. For a little mor can have banners at t performances and hand-c posters and gifts. A clo connection tends to be v expensive and limited to art not quite of star stature — Brit pop group King, as they sou success, were quite prepared attend store promotions for t sponsor Boots, the chemists. — Financial Times feature.



The island of Samana Cay in the Bahamas, where Columbus is now said to have first landed in the New World.

Researchers establish new landing point for Columbus

By Warren E. Leary
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — When Christopher Columbus arrived in the new world some 500 years ago, he landed on a tiny island in the Bahamas 65 miles from the one usually credited with the historic event, the National Geographic Society announced Wednesday.

Capping a five-year investigation that involved replotting the route of the voyage across the Atlantic and retranslating old Spanish documents, the society's magazine said Columbus' first steps in the new world were on Samana Cay.

The narrow, 9-mile-long island in the far eastern Bahamas is 65 miles southeast of Watling Island, which for decades has been the most widely accepted place for Columbus' discovery on Oct. 12, 1492.

"We believe we have solved, after five centuries, one of the grandest of all geographic mysteries," Joseph Judge, a senior associate editor of the society's magazine, wrote in the November issue.

The society said a chain of evidence assembled by Judge and colleagues leads only to Samana Cay as site of the landfall, which Columbus dubbed San Salvador.

No fewer than nine islands in the area have been proposed as site of Columbus' landfall, and Samana Cay previously was advocated by Gustavus V. Fox in 1882.

However, debate all but ended in 1942 when Samuel Eliot Morison, noted nautical historian and biographer of Columbus, declared that the site was Watling Island, which had been renamed San Salvador in 1926, the society said.

The latest investigation

involved commissioning a new translation of pertinent parts of a summary of Columbus' lost log written by a 16th century priest-historian named Bartolome de las Casas.

The original log has not been seen since it was sent to Queen Isabella on the explorer's return to Spain in 1493.

Historian Eugene Lyons, an expert on old Spanish documents, extracted nautical references and quotations attributed to Columbus from the work the work and these translations became a key part of the investigators' work.

The magazine used specially commissioned computer programmes to electronically backtrack the five locations Columbus' ships visited before going on to Cuba.

Using the explorer's own bearings and distances, the calculations also led back to Samana.

Members of the team made several trips to Samana, long dismissed as having no history of habitation, and found archaeological evidence of 10 Lucayan Indian sites that existed there 500 or more years ago.

The society said this is proof of the existence of the Indians Columbus saw when he landed.

Judge explored the island and said he saw every geological feature noted in the log, including a large reef encircling the island, a lake in the centre, a peninsula with a narrow neck and a big harbour.

The log material contributed to drawing a new transatlantic track of the 33-day voyage of Columbus' ships — the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina from Spain's Canary Islands. And the new path led to a spot 10 nautical miles east-northeast of Samana, the society said.

Pope speaks of the devil and conjures controversy

By Philip Pulella
Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Speaking of the devil. That's what Pope John Paul has been doing a great deal of recently, reminding Catholics in a high-tech world that Satan still exists and is a force to be reckoned with.

The devil, the pope preached in one of a series of addresses on the theme of sin and evil at his weekly audiences, is so clever that he is able to fool men into "denying his existence in the name of rationalism."

Possession of a human body by a demon was also possible, the pope said.

The effect the pope's recent warnings may have on ordinary Catholics is unclear but his addresses have made a big splash in the Italian media.

Even the authoritative Jesuit journal Civiltà Cattolica conceded in an article this month on the devil and the media's reaction to the pope's words: "The devil gets a good press."

Articles on the pope's addresses made the front pages of many Italian newspapers and there was a string of commentaries on whether the devil exists.

One newspaper published a poll which said that only about 30 per

cent of Italian Catholics who were asked said they believed in the existence of the devil.

Monsignor Corrado Balduino, a former Vatican official and expert on demonology, said the many Catholic theologians who did not believe in the devil as a personal entity were completely wrong.

Not all the reaction to the pope's words has been academic, however.

In one address the pope noted that in the Bible the devil was sometimes compared to animals such as serpents, lions, or dragons.

Silvano Tralisci, vice president of Italy's National Association for the Protection of Animals, was not amused.

Tralisci asked the pope to stop "involving defenceless species of animals in your theological suppositions" and to speak out instead against cruelty to animals.

"I wouldn't want it to get to the point where he says that the devil takes on the forms of cats, dogs or pigeons and we return to burning cats in the squares the way they did in the middle ages along with the witches," Tralisci said.

Talk of the devil surfaced earlier this year when the cardinal of the northern city of Turin, which is said to be a centre of devil worship, appointed six official exorcists.

An Italian magazine dubbed the two priests and four monks "Rambos against the guerrillas of Satan."

But Turin church officials insisted that part of their job would be to work with psychiatrists to determine who was truly "possessed" and to steer Catholics away from magicians and other charlatan exorcists.

In February Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, head of the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, sent a directive to the world's Roman Catholic bishops on the church's rules for the appointment of exorcists.

The exorcists, Ratzinger wrote, must be approved by a local bishop and only priests possessed with piety, scientific knowledge, prudence and integrity should be chosen.

He said ordinary Catholics should not try to beat the devil, that is, they should not attempt to do the work of those trained and authorised to cast out the demon.

And ordinary Catholics, despite good intentions, should not seek to interrogate or identify a demon who is possessing someone.

Medieval church scholars denoted a hierarchy of archdemons — a sort of who's who in hell — and linked each with one of the seven deadly sins.

These were: Lucifer (pride), mammon (avarice), asmodeus (lechery), satan (anger), beelzebub (gluttony), leviathan (envy), and belphegor (sloth).

Like angels, who have also been the subject of recent papal pronouncements — the pope said angels exist but they have been misunderstood throughout history — demons are regarded as purely spiritual beings.

According to church teaching formulated in the Lateran Council of 1215, they were created good angels but fell from grace of their own free will when they rebelled against God and were expelled from heaven.

Faced with some mocking reaction to the pope's words, the article in Civiltà Cattolica rose to the challenge, reminding Catholics that the devil was serious business.

"The Christian who believes in the devil is not a person to be handed over to a psychology expert in order to be freed from his fears and his anguish," the journal said. "The Christian belief in the demon is an act of faith."

Satan, the article said, was still busy at work in the world trying to destroy the work of God and of Christ. His main target had been, and would continue to be, the church itself.

Sex is not compulsory — and it's bad for you, too

By Nicholas Doughty
Reuters

LONDON — Sex, once defined by American film-maker Woody Allen as "the most fun you can have without laughing," is actually irksome, overrated and can damage your mental and physical health.

That is the view expressed in a new book, called "Sex is not compulsory," which has sparked widespread interest and controversy in the British press.

The author, 41-year-old freelance health writer Liz Hodgkinson, and her medical journalist husband Neville say they have been celibate for five years.

Their relationship is better and more productive and their lives fuller without sex, they say, after 21 years of marriage and two sons, now both teenagers.

"These ideas have been floating around for a few years," she told Reuters in an interview. "But they haven't been caught in a popular way before."

The book will also be published in the United States, West Germany, Australia, Switzerland and Scandinavia — but it is the extracts published in British daily newspapers this month, just before publication, which have provoked a flurry of comment.

"I suggest she (Hodgkinson) separate her own experiences from those of the public and not make rash generalisations," one

irate reader wrote to the Guardian newspaper.

"Take my advice, Neville," wrote a reader to a tabloid newspaper. "Get in a 'dolly bird' au pair."

But Hodgkinson insists that she is trying to fight "the drug," sex, which is foisted on society by advertising and social expectation, making orgasm the centre of a meaningful existence — with everyone seeking their next "fix."

"I'm trying to prick the bubble... this myth that we need sex, or else there's something wrong with us. The reality is that a lot of people don't enjoy it much," she said.

Some would agree that sex has been given too much importance in Western society since the invention of the pill in the 1960s and the "sexual revolution."

But the book also tells us that sex can be as harmful as celibacy is beneficial.

"I see falling in love as a disease. It's indistinguishable from a stress-related condition," she said.

Hodgkinson says the constant swings in pulse, adrenalin flow and mood which accompany an active sex life and wear out the body's immune system, making it more prone to illness.

It also burns energy which could be applied more usefully in creative or other work, she says. In medical surveys, nuns and monks have been shown to be healthier than the non-celibate

population, with less high blood pressure. Cervical cancer — which doctors have linked to the frequency of sexual activity — is almost unknown in nuns.

Hodgkinson also points to recent medical evidence that much zinc is lost on ejaculation.

Zinc deficiency can affect brain functions and make the victim ultra-sensitive to light. Thus, she says, the old Victorian adage that masturbation could make you go blind and addle your brain may contain the seeds of truth.

But sex can also ruin your mental health, she says.

"We were always taught that sex was essential to a happy marriage... rather than loving and giving, sex can be a source of contention, bitterness, anger and jealousy," she writes.

"It almost guarantees that couples will, in time, come to hate each other."

Hodgkinson said she found sex had become "irksome, a chore really." "We needed a break from each other, privacy, personal space for the first time in our adult lives."

"It was adversely affecting him, too, because he had to keep on asking and being rejected."

What is Neville's view of this public celibacy?

"He just hopes he won't come out as too much of a wimp," said Liz, a fear which her husband — who keeps to a strict vegetarian diet which he says is essential to

control the sexual urge — voiced in a recent article in a Sunday newspaper.

"It took two to three years before I could feel that I was for the most part no longer liable to be troubled by the familiar pattern of sexual arousal."

Liz insists that her argument is scientific and objective.

"I do my utmost to avoid being linked with religious or moral groups," she said.

"It's unlikely that a lot of people will become celibate after reading the book. But it will make them realise there is another option."

She confesses that she hates being dependent on anyone.

"Mutual, emotional dependency is very comforting, but it isn't very grown up... we've all got to learn to survive alone and become emotionally independent," she said.

This "positive celibacy" — not "a regime of cold baths and puritanical habits" — improves personal relationships, she says. Celibates "tend to see others as individual human beings, rather than simple as bodies which can be categorised."

"I think you have to learn to accept that a sexual relationship is something you go through — and grow out of."

The benefits of celibacy seem complete for Liz Hodgkinson.

"It seems increasingly unlikely that I shall want to start a sexual relationship again."

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Chicago's Payton becomes NFL's 1st 20,000-yard man

Dallas downs previously undefeated Washington

NEW YORK (AP) — Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears became the National Football League's first 20,000-yard man Sunday, and another versatile player, Herschel Walker, helped keep the Dallas Cowboys alive in the NFC East race by knocking the Washington Redskins from the unbeaten ranks, 30-6.

That left only Chicago, which beat the Houston Oilers 20-7, and Denver, a 31-14 winner over San Diego, as the only unbeaten teams in the NFL.

Payton, a 12-year veteran, finished with 76 yards rushing and caught one 30-yard pass, giving him a combined 20,045 career yards on rushing, receiving and returns.

In other games, it was Los Angeles Raiders 14, Seattle 10; New York Giants 35, Philadelphia 3; Miami 27, Buffalo 14; Detroit 21, Green Bay 14; Cleveland 20, Kansas City 7; New Orleans 17, Indianapolis 14; St. Louis 30, Tampa Bay 19; and Minnesota 27, San Francisco 24 in overtime.

Cowboys' 30, Redskins 6. Walker ran for two touchdowns, both on one-yard runs, and gained 115 yards on six receptions, to give Dallas a 4-2 record and drop Washington to 5-1.

Jets 31, Patriots 24. The Jets built a 24-0 lead, then withstood Steve Grogan's three second-half touchdowns and a career-high 401 passing yards for their fourth straight victory. It gave New York a 5-1 record in the AFC East and a two-game lead over second-place New England, 3-3.

Falcons 26, Rams 14. Gerald Riggs rushed for 141 yards, including a four-yard touchdown, to give Atlanta a 5-1 mark and send the Rams to 4-2. Raiders 14, Seahawks 10. The Raiders' defense stopped Seattle's usually potent offense and got two touchdown passes.



Walter Payton

from 38-year-old Jim Plunkett, substiting for the injured Marc Wilson. The Raiders improved to 3-3 with their third straight victory and dropped Seattle to 4-2.

Giants 35, Eagles 3. The Giants, 5-1, gained their fifth straight triumph — their longest winning streak since 1970 — behind Phil Simms' two touchdown passes. The New York defense, led by linebacker Lawrence Taylor, held the Philadelphia offense to 117 yards and sacked quarterbacks Ron Jaworski and Randall Cunningham six times.

Browns 20, Chiefs 7. Bernie Kosar passed for 287 yards, including touchdown passes to Earnest Byner and Ozzie Newsome, against the Chiefs who played without five starters. Both teams now are 3-3.

Lions 21, Packers 14. Detroit, led by the rushing of rookie Gary James and James Jones, dropped Green Bay to 0-6. James rushed for 140 yards and scored his first NFL touchdown and Jones added 99 yards. The Lions are 3-3.

Dolphins 27, Bills 14. Miami, whose defense was blamed for its worst start since 1969, forced four turnovers, handing Buffalo its 20th straight road loss.

Lorenzo Hampton scored on runs of one and four yards, Dan Marino hit Mark Duper for a 30-yard touchdown and Fuad Revez kicked field goals of 22 and 36 yards for Miami, which improved to 2-4 as Buffalo dropped to 1-5.

Cardinals 30, Bucs 19. The Cardinals, giving stump Mitchell More work since trading Orin Anderson to the Giants, broke a seven-game losing streak and gave coach Gene Stallings his first NFL victory. Both teams are now 1-5 this season.

Saints 17, Colts 14. A fumble recovery set up New Orleans' clinching touchdown and a fumble recovery by Johnnie Poe ended Indianapolis' final rally. The Saints are 2-4, the Colts 0-6.

Vikings 27, 49ers 24. Four minutes into overtime, Chuck Nelson connected on a 28-yard field goal giving Minnesota, 4-2, the victory. San Francisco's Ray Wersching missed a 38-yard field goal try, with the ball hitting the left upright, as regulation time expired.

Broncos 31, Chargers 14. Quarterback John Elway led Denver on four scoring drives of at least 65 yards and Mike Harden returned a fourth-quarter punt 41 yards for another touchdown.

Denver ran its record to 6-0, matching the team's best start. The Broncos also won their first six games in 1977, the season they reached the Super Bowl.



AL DUFFATEIN BEATS AL AHLI: Al Duffatein defeated Al Ahli 3-0 in a Premier Division soccer match at Amman Stadium on Monday. In the photo, Al Ahli's goalie, Izzat Hashem, leaps to grab the ball, preventing Al Duffatein's Jihad Abdul Munem (left) from having a shot on an open net. Al Ahli's Amer Muneib (in white) watches anxiously as Hashem jumps. (Photo by Abu Siman)

Prince Hassan hosts banquet for athletes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, hosted a banquet Sunday night in honour of the Jordanian Asian Games athletes and the National Squash team, who recently won the Arab squash tournament.

Prince Hassan congratulated the teams on their achievements and called for an intensified effort to prepare for future events. The Regent also stressed the need for providing incentives to athletes, in particular, providing continuous training and facilities.

McEnroe wins 3rd Grand Prix tennis tournament

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona (AP) — Top-seeded John McEnroe, playing what he called his best match in the \$279,000 WCT Scottsdale Open, beat third-seeded Kevin Curren 6-3, 3-6, 6-2 Sunday to win the singles championship in this first-ever event.

The title was McEnroe's third in his last three Nabisco Grand Prix super series tournaments and was worth \$44,000 and 220 computer ranking points.

The 27-year-old left-hander previously won the Volvo-Los Angeles and the Transamerica Open in San Francisco last month.

"I'm very happy with what's happened. I didn't expect to win all these tournaments," said McEnroe, the world's top-ranked player from 1981-84 who returned to the tour last August after a six-month break.

"I feel I'm getting back on track now. I'm moving very well and I feel healthy."

After taking the first set in 39 minutes, McEnroe committed 13 unforced errors in the second set.

But in the third, he broke Curren three times — the last to win the match as Curren double-faulted on the final point.

Boston stays alive in AL playoffs

ANAHEIM, California (AP) — Dave Henderson, whose two-run homer capped a four-run rally in the ninth inning that kept Boston alive, hit a sacrifice fly in the 11th inning Sunday that gave the Red Sox a 7-6 victory over the California Angels in game 5 of the American League playoffs.

The Red Sox, who several times were perilously close to elimination, instead narrowed California's lead to 3-2 in the best-of-seven series. Game 6 is scheduled Tuesday night in Boston.

Henderson's heroics, which came after his defensive miscue on Bobby Grich's freak home run had put California ahead in the sixth, enabled Boston to avoid being swept in three games at Anaheim Stadium after splitting the first two games at Fenway Park.

Don Baylor and Henderson hit two-run homers as the Red Sox overcame a 5-2 deficit in the ninth, and the same two players triggered the Red Sox victory in

the 11th. Baylor, leading off the 11th, was hit by a pitch from Donnie Moore. Dwight Evans singled Baylor to second and Rich Gedman's fourth hit of the game, a bunt single, loaded the bases. Henderson followed with his sacrifice fly to medium-deep centre.

Houston evens with Mets

Meanwhile in New York, Mike Scott pitched a three-hitter in a record-setting performance, beating the New York Mets 3-1 Sunday night as the Houston Astros evened the National League playoffs at two victories apiece.

Alan Ashby, given a second chance when his foul popup wasn't caught, hit a two-run homer and Dickie Thon added a solo shot, accounting for all the runs off Mets left-hander Sid Fernandez.

Scott, who beat the Mets 1-0 in game 1, became the first pitcher in either league to pitch two

complete games in a playoff series.

Scott won game 1 with a five-hitter, equalling a playoff record with 14 strikeouts. While he was less overpowering this time out, returning on three-days rest after throwing 125 pitches in game 1, he was no less effective. He did not give up a hit until Ray Knight's two-out single in the fifth inning, while walking none and striking out five.

That gave Scott 19 strikeouts, most ever in a league playoff. Dave Stieb had 18 strikeouts for Toronto in last year's American League playoffs against Kansas City.

The lone run off Scott came in the eighth when pinch-hitter Danny Heep drove in Mookie Wilson with a sacrifice fly.

The Astros scored two of their runs in the second inning, an inning prolonged when the Mets failed to catch a popup in foul territory by Ashby before he hit his home run.

Austria's Berger takes Mexican race

MEXICO CITY (R) — Austria's Gerhard Berger gave himself and his Benetton team their first-ever Grand Prix win, capturing the Mexican Grand Prix and throwing the world drivers' championship race wide open.

France's Alain Prost came second in his McLaren, keeping his hopes of regaining his world title very much alive, and Brazilian Ayrton Senna was third in a Lotus. Another Brazilian, Nelson Piquet in a Williams, came fourth, boosting his championship points total to 63, seven behind leader Nigel Mansell, who finished fifth Sunday in his Williams.

Mansell could have sewn up the title had he won but a disastrous start from third position on the grid left him back in at least 15th

position and forced him to weave his way back through the field.

He said later he had been unable to engage first gear. Although he theoretically won two points for his fifth-placed finish, a complex regulation means he cannot count them and remains on the 70-point mark.

The regulation says a driver can count only his 11 best results and the Briton has already chalked up 11 better finishes.

For the same reason, Prost got five points instead of six, leaving him on the 64-point mark, six behind Mansell and one ahead of Piquet. They are the only drivers within striking distance of Mansell with one race, at Adelaide, Australia in two weeks, left to go.

The race got off to an exciting

start, when Piquet, from second place on the grid, battled pole holder Senna into the opening bend and the two cars appeared to touch wheels. Senna said later his brakes had locked and that he was lucky not to have collided with Piquet.

Senna held on but his compatriot edged past him a few seconds later and Piquet kept his Williams in front for more than 30 laps of the 68-lap race when he was forced to make a tyre change.

Tyres played a major role in the 24 centigrade heat and bumpy track in the so-called "Rodriguez Brothers Autodrome" and the fact that Berger was the only one of the top drivers who did not have to change tyres gave him a significant edge.

IOC limits North Korean events

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — The International Olympic Committee said Monday that it had reached the limit on the number of sports it was willing to

move to North Korea to try to avert a boycott of the 1988 summer games.

At its 91st session, the IOC unanimously endorsed a stand taken last month by its executive board, giving Pyongyang until one year before the games to formally accept the proposal that would move table tennis, archery and parts of the soccer and cycling events from Seoul to the North.

If no written agreement is received by Sept. 17, 1987, "then North Korea might decide not to take part in the Olympic Games," Michele Verdier, the IOC spokeswoman, said.

Politically inspired boycotts have hit each of the last three summer games — in Montreal in 1976, Moscow in 1980 and Los Angeles in 1984.

At a news conference following the closed-door morning meeting of the session's first working day, Verdier said that no technical aspects of splitting the games would be negotiated until written agreement to the four-sport programme proposed by the IOC last June was received from the North.

And she said that technical aspects, such as news media and fan access to the normally closed northern part of the Korean peninsula, were the only areas left for discussion.

"We will negotiate only practical, technical considerations," she said. "We have reached the maximum number of events (to be moved) as proposed by the IOC."

America II wins in Cup trials

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — John Kolius and America II sailed to victory Monday over Dennis Conner and Stars and Stripes in the America's Cup trials.

The defeat knocked Conner out of the unbeaten ranks and moves America II even with the San Diego 12-metre boat. Both boats now have identical 6-1 records in the elimination series to select a challenger to meet the Australian defender.

Kolius was forced to come from behind on the final downwind leg to nip Conner, who led most of the way for 24.5 nautical-mile race.

Conner, who many consider the premier 12-metre sailor in the world, allowed himself to be outfoxed on the downwind leg.

He led going into the leg by 14 seconds. The two boats duelled downwind with numerous course changes, but as they neared the mark, Kolius veered away from Conner and crossed in front of

Stars and Stripes to gain a 35-second edge.

After rounding the mark the two boats tacked twice and then started a long port tack to the finish line. As the two boats neared the finish line they staged a furious tacking duel, but Conner was unable to gain enough to overtake his New York Yacht Club rival.

America II finished the race 23 seconds ahead.

New Zealand led Italy's Azzura from start to finish in scoring its seventh victory in the 12-race first round series. In an earlier trial, New Zealand beat America II.

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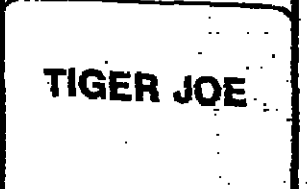


Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

TIGER JOE



Performances 12.15, 3.00, 5.00, 8.00

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4320/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3871/76	Canadian dollars
	1.9810/20	West German marks
	2.2405/15	Dutch guilders
	1.6140/55	Swiss francs
	41.13/18	Belgian francs
	6.4900/50	French francs
	1371/1372	Italian lire
	154.20/30	Japanese yen
	6.8200/10	Swedish crowns
	7.2725/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.4700/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	431.50/432.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices ended with gains which mostly wiped out Friday's losses but in low activity, as the market awaits Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson's policy speech on Thursday, against the background threat of a near term rise in U.K. base rates. At 1330 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 10.9 points up at 1,610.3.

Buyers returned after a hesitant start but with attention mostly focused on the leading names and special situation stocks, in a session starved of major company news. Government bonds suffered from sterling's decline and lost up to 1/4 point.

Some dealers said Monday's gains show the market is largely resigned to the possibility of a rise of at least one point in U.K. base rates to help boost sterling.

Glaxo, with final results due Tuesday, was a net 5p higher at 940. The market is forecasting pretax profits of around £560 million. ICI was 2p off at 1,107 while Blue Circle rose 5p to 581 and Beecham returned to 410 after 408.

Among bid speculation stocks consolidated goldfields saw profit-taking pare a 30p gain to 17p at 679 after suggestions that Hanson Trust may be a bidder. The latter company declined to comment. RTZ closed a net 5p off at 730 after an initial 745 and Pilkington added 18p at 478.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to expand on your most idealistic and imaginative course of action. This plan should soon be put into active expression. Sudden upsets will require patience.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get your private aims working on a practical basis. Your mate can be very cooperative today, not tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact good pals who understand your new plans and are willing to assist you. Build good will with your mate.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You understand better what a bigwig expects of you. Try to meet these expectations.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Situations arise that can give you an opportunity to express some fine talent.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get all of your business affairs in good shape. The evening is fine for enjoying the music and drama you prefer most.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are able to expand in business and gain a new image during the daytime, but don't change routines.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You get fine creative ideas during the daytime and can make good use of them. Try to please your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be as gracious as you can in doing what your mate most expects of you. Be careful with your valuables.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) There can be more efficiency at home today. Enjoy your own company and be happy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Any business contacts should be apprised of the fact that you think in a modern vein. Gain their approval.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Pursue whatever you desire with courage and conviction. Permit friends to assist. Avoid an irate partner.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your ideas are fine and your judgment is good. You can accomplish a good deal during the daytime.

Japan's trade surplus mounts

TOKYO (R) — Japan Monday reported a record monthly trade surplus of \$8.92 billion for September, and the trend suggested even greater surpluses to come.

The nation's customs-cleared trade rose from \$7.48 billion in August and \$4.58 billion a year ago, largely due to the effects of the strong yen despite an overall fall in trade volume.

Worse still for the government, the September figures announced by the finance ministry showed record trade surpluses with the United States and the European Community (EC), the two most powerful and vocal critics of Japan's export-led economy.

The U.S. deficit with Japan in September was \$4.8 billion, surpassing the previous high of \$4.76 billion in April. The EC deficit was \$1.87 billion against the previous record \$1.61 billion in March.

Japanese arguments that the dollar-denominated surpluses are a result of a misleading economic juggling act, known as the J-curve, have not impressed U.S. and EC trade officials who focus on the dollar figures.

Japan last week reported a 3.7 per cent year-on-year rise in its September export letters of credit, which reflect future trade volume. Letters from U.S. importers had fallen 11 per cent, but those from the EC — which accuses Japan of switching exports there from the American market — rose 45 per cent.

In only one year, the "Group of Five" industrialised nations have helped push the yen more than 40 per cent higher against the dollar, which closed at 154.78 yen in Tokyo Monday.

This attempt to cut Japanese exports by making them more expensive overseas appears to have backfired.

The J-curve, which U.S. and European economists jokingly refer to as the Japanese curve, distorts the dollar figure because the yen value of exports has risen faster than Japanese trade volume has dropped. Import value is falling, which exacerbates the gap.

Monday's figures show September exports in dollar terms rose 28.8 per cent from a year earlier, while imports fell 0.9 per cent.

In yen terms, exports fell 16.8 per cent and imports by 35.9 per cent.

Washington is now pressing Tokyo to do more to stimulate domestic demand and get traditionally conservative Japanese consumers to buy more from abroad.

U.S. commerce secretary believes trade deficit cut possible

Last week, U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the U.S. trade deficit can and must be cut sharply to head off new protectionist measures in Congress.

"I think if we can get the trade deficit down by \$30 billion to \$40 billion next year, that should do it," Mr. Baldrige said at a news conference following an address to a closed meeting of the Business Council, a forum of top U.S. businessmen.

He said the cut would have to be made from a 1986 trade deficit now running at more than \$170 billion, well in excess of 1985's record \$148.5 billion shortfall.

In response to questions, Mr. Baldrige said the best prospects for a U.S. export boost in 1987 were in agricultural industries and high technology goods like telecommunications where Japan and other allies slowly are being persuaded to lower tariff and other barriers against American products.

But he was critical of U.S. industry for concentrating on "short-term paybacks" rather than investing in new production machinery and methods for the long haul.

Many U.S. companies have excessive overhead costs and have let product quality slip, Mr. Baldrige said, without specifying the industries.

"We never should have lost the quality we had in the 1950s," he added.

The commerce secretary declined to speculate whether the U.S. dollar would drop significantly in value against other currencies next year, which would help American exports by making them cheaper for foreign buyers.

"If we have the same size trade deficit as we have now ... the

economic facts of life will push the dollar down," Mr. Baldrige said.

He objected to a forecast by the Business Council, which includes chief executives from the biggest U.S. corporations, that the federal spending deficit was likely to reach \$192 billion in the 1987 fiscal year that started on Oct. 1.

Mr. Baldrige said he was "reasonably optimistic" the deficit could be held to \$154 billion or less, which would leave it within striking distance of the \$144 billion target set by federal balanced-budget law.

The commerce secretary explained his estimate by saying, "the mood of the country leading up to November congressional elections would force legislators to bring spending under stringent control."

Both Mr. Baldrige and former World Bank president, Mr. A.W. Clausen, who also addressed the businessmen, praised Reagan administration moves to stimulate economic expansion in developing countries that can be future markets for U.S. goods.

Mr. Clausen said the debt initiative by Treasury Secretary James Baker to increase capital for countries that undertake major economic reform was paying dividends.

Countries like Chile and Brazil among the 15 identified as needing capital for development have responded with reforms, Mr. Clausen said.

"Countries have to grow their way out of debt and the Baker plan promotes that," Mr. Clausen said.

Mr. Baldrige said the Baker plan was very important because of its potential for countering the slow growth abroad that has stymied efforts to increase American exports.

Earlier, the Business Council forecast a modest 2.6 per cent increase in gross national product in 1986, 2.9 per cent growth in 1987 and a 3.1 per cent rise in 1988 in average annual rates.

The figures on total output of goods and services indicate an economy "muddling through ... with growth neither robust nor weak but with no sign of a general business recession," the Business Council said.

Clausen to head Bankamerica

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Mr. A.W. Clausen, who guided Bankamerica Corp. and its Bank of America unit during their booms of the 1970s, was named Sunday to take command again of the troubled banking concern.

Mr. Clausen, the former president of the World Bank, replaces Mr. Samuel H. Armacost, the "boy wonder" who succeeded Mr. Clausen and resigned Friday after five stormy years as head of the nation's second-largest banking concern.

"I am proud to have been asked by the board of directors to take up this responsibility again," Mr. Clausen said. "I am also quite aware of the challenge it presents. I am eager to get at the job. I don't intend to waste time looking back."

Mr. Clausen, who presided over Bankamerica from 1970 to 1981, will assume the titles of chairman and chief executive officer for both Bankamerica Corp. and Bank of America.

The 63-year-old Illinois native joined the bank in 1949 in a part-time position and rose through its executive ranks with a penchant for hard work and attention to detail.

He retired from the World Bank earlier this year.

Mr. Clausen "will bring the authoritative and calming management direction that is necessary to the bank's success," said Mr. John R. Beckett, chairman of the executive committee of Bankamerica's board of directors.

An unidentified, high-ranking bank official quoted by the San Francisco Examiner in its Sunday editions said Mr. Clausen's appointment would be temporary, possibly only six months, while the company searched for a long-term

replacement.

But Bankamerica spokesman, Mr. Arthur Miller, dismissed that. "Our understanding is that it's not interim," Mr. Miller said. "It's an appointment as a chief executive officer and he serves at the pleasure of the board."

Under Mr. Clausen's leadership, Bank of America grew to 83,000 employees, 1,104 branches in California, another 116 overseas and had assets of \$110.7 billion.

But Bankamerica has run into financial problems in recent years.

From 1981 through the first half of this year, Bankamerica suffered loan losses of about \$4.6 billion.

In addition, Bankamerica was hit with a record \$4.75 million fine in January by the U.S. Treasury Department for violating currency transaction reporting requirements.

Middle East politics sour mood at OPEC

GENEVA (Agencies) — The Geneva OPEC conference entered a second week Monday seeking an elusive agreement on output quotas to drive up oil prices with Gulf war developments souring the mood at the bargaining table.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah was said by delegates to have been angered at a speech by Iran's parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, in Tehran accusing Kuwait of subverting efforts by OPEC to boost prices.

Delegates say the task of seeking agreement from the 13 exporters is difficult enough without a resurgence of political rivalries in the Gulf.

Rafsanjani was quoted as saying his country's raid on Iraq's Kirkuk oil installations was a timely move "in view of the current OPEC meeting and the subversion by the Iraqis and the Kuwaitis of the effort to raise oil prices."

Kuwait caused the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to tackle the complex process of trying to allocate new and permanent quotas, saying its share under a current, makeshift set of output curbs was unfair.

A majority including Iran, architect of the current accord, earlier tended to favour the simpler solution of extending this makeshift package beyond Oct. 31 expiry date. It was sufficient to send prices from below \$10 in July to \$14 now. Failure to agree here could send them back down.

An OPEC ministerial committee is due to consider formulas proposed by technical experts as a basis for setting new quotas needed to erase market surpluses in the prevailing oil glut.

The plan now is to try to assign quotas based on member states' oil reserves, past output and population, proposed after five

painstaking days of technical committee work.

Delegates said ministers face hard bargaining when considering proposals as there is not much scope for lifting OPEC's overall output ceiling of around 17 million barrels daily to accommodate rival demands to sell more oil.

Conference chairman, Mr. Rihwanu Lukman, has repeatedly said OPEC is determined to reach an accord at this meeting to drive world oil prices close to \$20 a barrel by the end of the year.

Delegates said the meeting could postpone a decision on quotas and in a compromise let Kuwait produce more oil within an agreement that would extend the present makeshift pact.

The Kuwaiti cabinet Sunday reiterated Kuwait's demand for a quotas reallocation.

Kuwait has been the main loser from the interim pact. Its oil revenue in September slipped by about seven per cent compared with July, even though the OPEC output accords drove prices up and a majority of OPEC members collected higher revenues.

Mr. Lukman, who made a 24-hour visit to Italy at the weekend for an energy seminar, told reporters there that present oil prices were dangerously low and reiterated OPEC's goal of getting them up near \$20 by year-end.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakhshouk said demand for OPEC oil was unlikely to rise to enable it to lift its overall output

ceiling before year-end.

"Any big increase in production will send shivers down the spine of the oil industry," said Mr. Robert Scott of Pan Petroleum Inter S.A. in Lausanne.

Some analysts said that if OPEC could agree a pact to restrain output to around current levels, prices would immediately rise \$1 or \$2 reaching between \$16 and \$18 a barrel as the northern hemisphere winter set in.

'A time bomb'

Meanwhile, the newspaper Al Watan quoted conference sources as saying Monday that Iranian threats to Kuwait and Iraq over the oil situation are tantamount to "a time bomb" that could at any moment blow up the conference.

"In fact, the threats are directed against OPEC itself and could torpedo the conference after important strides toward achieving a certain form of agreement have been achieved," an unnamed OPEC source told the Kuwaiti paper.

The Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto, who was interviewed by Al Watan's correspondent in Geneva, conceded the Iranian threats would have "an adverse impact on the meetings of the OPEC ministers."

"The Iran-Iraq war is firing back on OPEC," Dr. Subroto complained. "Nevertheless, member countries have managed to sit at the negotiating table and reach agreements," he added.

Al Watan quoted informed sources at the conference as saying that Saudi Arabia, Iran, Algeria and Libya favoured the restoration of a pricing system based on an OPEC benchmark price, but the rest of the members believed the application of such a formula was not possible.

Dutch links Gulf trade to oil prices

KUWAIT (R) — A 20-member Dutch trade team left Kuwait Monday after a Gulf tour, with its leader citing oil prices as the key to business growth.

"We hope to do more business in the Gulf when oil prices rise," the Arab Times quoted Mr. Jan Van Der Does De Willebois, director of Middle East affairs at the ministry of industry, as saying.

"With much of our income coming from gas exploitation, Holland and the Gulf are in a similar situation," he said, referring to a downturn in purchasing power of oil and gas-producing states caused by the slump in world prices. Trade with Kuwait alone reflected a big balance in favour of the Dutch in 1985, according to data from The Netherlands embassy.

Dutch imports totalled 3.11 billion guilders (\$1.38 billion), nearly all of this being oil, and exports 350 million guilders (\$156.1 million).

Soviet industrial output, labour productivity rise

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet industrial output grew by 5.6 per cent last month compared with September 1985, largely because of increased productivity under Kremlin leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's drive for efficiency.

TASS news agency said Sunday. Productivity for the same period rose by 5.4 per cent and accounted for 96 per cent of the output increase.

According to plan targets, output should rise by 4.3 per cent and productivity by 4.1 per cent for the year as a whole, TASS said.

The output rise was especially marked in the fuel sector, with the gas industry producing 6.3 per cent more last month than in September 1985.

The lag in the oil industry was also being overcome and workers exceeded their unspecified September targets by 200,000 tonnes, TASS said.

A separate TASS dispatch reported, however, that politburo candidate member Mr. Vladimir Dolgikh, met energy chiefs at an

atomic power station last weekend to discuss the speeding up of construction work in the electricity industry.

As winter approaches, the Soviet Union is facing an electricity shortfall, partly owing to the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident in April.

Earlier last week, Finland's state-owned oil company Neste said that it will import an extra two million tonnes of Soviet crude next year for trade to Western countries.

This would follow an earlier agreement to take an extra one million tonnes for trading this year on top of its own scheduled imports of Soviet crude of 8.5 to nine million tonnes.

The spokeswoman for Neste said the bulk of the extra imports would come from Algeria and other OPEC countries but the imports would be classed as Soviet crude under a trade agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union.

THE Daily Crossword by Roger Coburn

ACROSS

- Kind of bag
- Aspect
- Compressing device
- Mitten rock
- School abbr.
- Spectral
- Partly open
- Address
- Anderson
- Pick up an option
- Large barrel
- Steel supports
- Price
- Not so much
- Unaffected
- Magnetic induction
- Gun sounds
- Unlikely
- Chill wrong
- Certain
- African
- Goddess of fertility
- Trailer
- For short
- Presbyter
- Abolition
- Apply statement
- Old style
- Object of inversion
- Merely
- Slenderies
- Altum
- Confidently
- Mine, Carle
- Brassid
- Kind of bag
- Copycats
- Kind of atom
- Verve
- Dole
- Bambusa
- Auction word

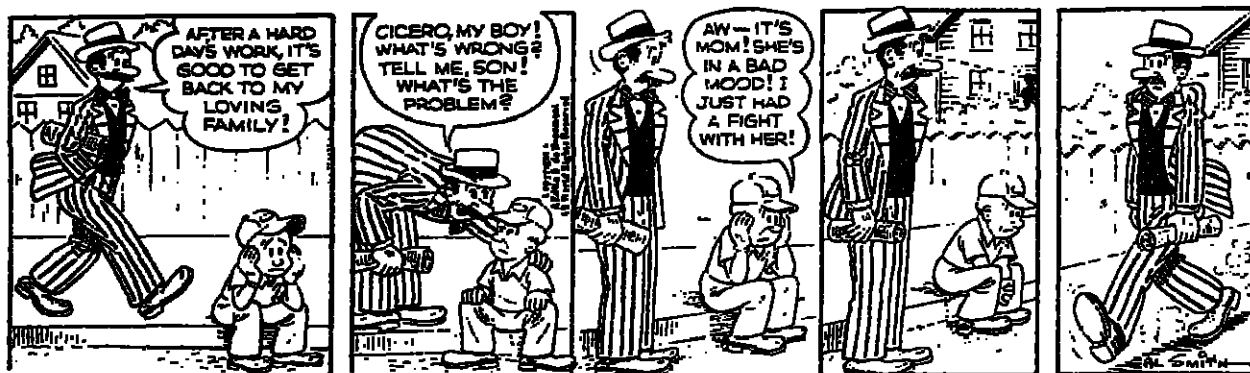
DOWN

- Fractal as cake
- Indian rulers
- Nautical call
- Culling ship
- Pressure
- Art frames
- Warmth
- Convex
- Molding
- Of a bride
- Course
- Moslem scholar
- Mine site
- Waste
- allowance
- 60 Ireland
- 61 Salver

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VABER

WOYLL

FADGYL

NURTHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EATEN FENCE HINDER DETAIN
Answer: Golsh was surprised by what David did because such a thing had never before ENTERED HIS HEAD

Salvadoran president calls civil servants back to work

Duarte reports at least 890 killed by quake

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte appealed to civil servants to return to their offices Monday, three days after an earthquake which he said killed at least 890 people and left up to 200,000 homeless.

In a radio broadcast Sunday night, Mr. Duarte estimated that the earthquake had caused \$2 billion worth of damage to the hard-pressed economy, already crippled by a seven-year civil war in which more than 60,000 have been killed.

Mr. Duarte said 10,000 people had been admitted to hospital after the earthquake. Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said earlier that up to 30,000 were injured.

Mr. Duarte asked the capital's 100,000 civil servants to report to their offices although he said most of the workers "would have practically nowhere to work."

"Almost all public buildings have suffered some kind of damage," he said.

The Planning Ministry next to the presidential house was completely destroyed by Friday's earthquake while 40 civil servants

were inside. Twenty people have been pulled out alive and six bodies recovered.

Mr. Duarte said rescuers would continue to sift through the rubble for survivors "as long as there are any signs of life."

At the Ruben Dario building in the centre of town, where more than 350 people are believed trapped, a six-year-old girl crawled out of the rubble unaided after the debris shifted Sunday.

Rescue teams from Mexico, Guatemala, the United States, Costa Rica, Japan, France and Switzerland, some with special electronic listening equipment and trained dogs, are still searching through the heaps of concrete, broken glass and tangled steel for survivors.

Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal flew in with a team of doctors in a goodwill gesture despite charges by leftist

Nicaragua that U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua were being supplied from Salvadoran bases.

Japan and the United States have sent in field hospitals and enough plastic sheeting to create up to 8,000 temporary shelters.

Homeless residents of San Jacinto, one of the capital's poorest districts, where entire blocks of homes have been destroyed, complained that relief workers had still not brought food or blankets.

Local market owners have raised food prices by as much as 30 per cent over the weekend, capitalising on the short supplies of basic items such as beans, milk and tortillas.

Salvadoran officials who fear further tremors could destroy damaged hospitals in the capital have evacuated hundreds of patients to the countryside and turned lawns and parking lots into makeshift operating rooms.

Doctors are working around the clock to assist victims of the earthquake.

But equipment is short in the improvised field hospitals and

surgery, births and deaths go on in public.

Dr. Walter Lara, administrator of the 590-bed Social Security Hospital, said a U.S. embassy engineer had already suggested the heavily damaged building be torn down.

"We're going to wait and see what other assessments we get before we decide what to do," said Dr. Lara, clearly upset by the idea of the cost of replacing the modern hospital.

Two operating rooms have been set up on the parking lot outside where a field hospital has been created under sheets and tarpaulins just a few hundred metres from the noisy highway.

Most of the desperately needed emergency room equipment was destroyed or rendered inaccessible by the wreckage when the earthquake struck, staff said.

Shortage of anaesthesia, antibiotics, surgical instruments and intravenous serum also hinder operations, they said, and water for drinking or dressing and cleaning wounds must be delivered.

Weinberger visits Indian warplane factory

NEW DELHI (AP) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, opening a new chapter in military cooperation with India, on Monday toured a plant where a futuristic combat plane is being designed.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Weinberger visited the large complex of the state-run Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. in the southern Indian city of Bangalore, capital of Karnataka state. He toured a warplane factory.

He later toured the high-security aeronautical agency where India's light combat aircraft is currently being designed. The United States has expressed willingness to collaborate in the project.

Mr. Weinberger also toured Bangalore's Bharat Electronics Ltd., where sophisticated military equipment is manufactured.

The American defence secretary has said that his trip to India, which began last Saturday, will expand U.S.-Indian military ties.

Military relations between the two countries have been marginal since Washington suspended sales following the 1965 India-Pakistan war. After a decade of heavy dependence on the Soviet Union, India in recent years has diversified its military supplies, signing major contracts with France, Sweden, Britain and West Germany.

The U.S. Congress recently approved India's right to obtain General Electric-produced engines to power its light combat aircraft. The approval opened the way for the first major U.S.-Indian military deal in nearly 20 years.

Washington also has offered technological help in building India's prototype light combat planes.

Mr. Weinberger saw the design and manufacturing units of HAL, India's largest defence undertaking with 12 plants in six states.

The Bangalore plant this month produced India's first Soviet-model supersonic MiG-27 jet fighter. It also has assembled Anglo-French Jaguar deep penetration jets and manufacturers sophisticated military helicopters.

After touring HAL, the defence secretary visited India's major electronics company, also located in Bangalore.

Mr. Weinberger toured units where radar and gun control equipment, high-power transmitters and high-stability communication receivers are manufactured by the Bharat Electronic Ltd.

Gandhi arrives in Jakarta

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrived Monday on the first leg of an eight-day tour of Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand.

Mr. Gandhi was accompanied by top Indian officials, including Foreign Minister P. Shiv Shankar, economic adviser L.K. Jha, and principal secretary Sara Grewal. They were greeted at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport by President Suharto and other Indonesian officials.

Mr. Gandhi was given a flower garland, and his wife, Sonia, was presented with a bouquet by two school children. An Indonesian military band played the national anthems of both countries, and the Indian leader was given a 19-gun salute.

Mr. Gandhi, 42, was to meet with Mr. Suharto, when he was expected to discuss Indonesia's candidacy to become next chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

At the recent non-aligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, the selection of the next chairman was deferred because of a lack of consensus on the choice on

Indonesia. India is a leader of the movement.

In a recent interview with Indonesian reporters in New Delhi, Mr. Gandhi was quoted as saying that relations between the two countries were cool and that he hoped to improve them during his visit. He did not elaborate.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said Saturday that the talks between Mr. Suharto and Mr. Gandhi would focus on bilateral and regional matters, including the situation in Kampuchea.

India is the only country outside the Soviet bloc that recognises the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea.

Mr. Mochtar said Indonesia could benefit more from closer cooperation with India than from closer ties with industrialised nations, and that trade and economic relations between the two countries should be improved.

The foreign minister said Indian technology was suitable for Indonesia because it was not too sophisticated and was less expensive than that from industrialised countries.

Greek Socialists suffer heavy losses in elections

ATHENS (R) — Greece's ruling Socialist Party (PASOK) suffered heavy losses in the municipal elections but the results in three main cities will be decided in second round run-offs next Sunday.

With virtually all results in neither PASOK nor the main opposition conservative New Democracy (ND) Party had an outright majority in mayoral contests in Athens, Salonika and Piraeus.

New Democracy won 44.48 per cent of the vote in Athens against 29.25 per cent for Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's PASOK. New Democracy did even better in the northern city of Salonika with 45.69 per cent and in Piraeus with 41.68 per cent.

Mr. Papandreu now hopes that Communist and left-wing groups will come to his aid in next week's second round as they did in the last elections in 1982 and ensure his victory.

However, even with the Communist vote added to PASOK in the run-off the result could be close. Political analysts say the possibility of a PASOK defeat in Salonika is very real.

New Democracy leaders are already predicting victory.

Mr. Papandreu has been attacked for his economic policies.

New Democracy says public spending is too high, foreign investment too low and there is too much state intervention in industry.

The Communists and extreme left accuse him of ditching the Socialist ideals and disregarding the rights of the people.

An austerity programme introduced last October enforces a virtual wages freeze and is unpopular with the trade unions.

Mr. Papandreu says the measures are necessary to cut inflation from 20 per cent to about 16 per cent and to reduce the huge foreign debt of \$15 billion and record current account deficit of \$3.3 billion.

Euro-Communist Party leader Leonidas Kyriakos said the results confirmed his party's earlier warning that PASOK's "conservative course, its hegemony and disregard of the people were the best encouragement for the right wing."

In Patras, PASOK did better, getting 38.52 per cent of the vote, compared with 29.22 for New Democracy. PASOK was also doing well in its traditional strongholds in the rural areas, where high farm subsidies make the government popular.

Mrs. Gorbachev gives rare insight into her feelings

REYKJAVIK (R) — The wife of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev stepped into the limelight during the U.S.-Soviet summit, sitting in the front row at his news conference and talking about religion in a Lutheran Church.

While the leaders of the two superpowers were locked in talks, Raisa Gorbachev broke new ground by giving a rare insight into her personal feelings and showing a humorous disregard for the wishes of her leather-coated KGB security guards.

"I am an atheist, but I know the church... I respect all faiths. It is after all a personal matter," she said during a visit to a small Lutheran chapel in the Icelandic countryside.

A Soviet advance team had vetoed a plan to show her an ancient prayer book on the visit, saying it would be an insult to the wife of a Kremlin leader. But she stretched out her hand for it while listening to a hymn played on the organ.

Nancy Reagan decided to stay away from the meeting, leaving a smiling Mrs. Gorbachev to steal the show with friendly chats to reporters, cuddles and boxes of chocolates for little blonde Icelandic girls and a keen taste for expensive furs.

Although the president's wife insisted she was well, Mrs. Gorbachev said several times that the reason Mrs. Reagan did not come to Iceland was probably that she was ill.

Mrs. Gorbachev's exact age is not known, but she was born in 1934.

She told reporters that she did not exaggerate her own importance and had no political role to play, but her prominence was underlined when her husband met the press once the talks were over.

In stark contrast to the drab appearance and self-effacing role of the wives of previous Kremlin leaders, Mrs. Gorbachev, wearing a stylish outfit, sat elegantly in the middle of the first row at his news conference.

Showing cool self-confidence and an unexpected talent for handling the media, she ignored all attempts by her aides to make her stick to her schedule. She also joked about how Soviet security men tried to hurry her on.

"They always say I will be tired,

I am not at all tired. I answered those questions willingly," she told her Icelandic hosts after sides repeatedly tried to interrupt an impromptu television interview, including by snapping their fingers.

"There is just no way to handle this," her security chief said in despair. Other KGB men said Mrs. Gorbachev constantly changed her programme and they appeared powerless to control her penchant for answering reporters' questions.

Mrs. Gorbachev revealed she liked visiting churches in the Soviet Union to listen to organ music. She also spoke of her feelings during the visit to the Lutheran Church.

"I believe in people. You maybe don't believe in me, but I believe in the natural goodness of people and I firmly believe that no one wants war, especially nuclear war," she said.

She became animated during a fashion show and ordered her translator to find out the price of a \$6,000 mink coat and a \$175 Russian-style mink and racoon man's fur hat, but did not buy anything.

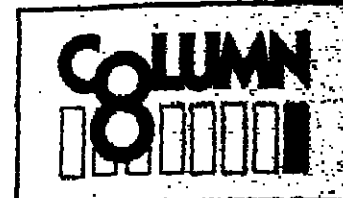
Her own clothes betrayed a strictly classical taste, but she said she thought people dressed drably and uniformly in the modern world. She expressed an interest in shoulder pads, bold colours and high-necked pullovers — but above all furs.

Mrs. Gorbachev appeared to have been carefully briefed for her appearance, constantly looking for cameras and microphones and fielding questions with an impressive array of statistics.

Meanwhile first lady Nancy Reagan didn't make the trip to Iceland for the U.S.-Soviet summit, but she was the first person to greet her husband when he returned to the United States.

The couple embraced and kissed after President Ronald Reagan disembarked from his plane, Air Force One, at Andrews Air Force Base late Sunday. She then joined him on the helicopter ride back to the White House.

Mrs. Reagan told reporters over the weekend that she thought it would have been improper for her to go to Reykjavik, but she jauntily avoided saying anything about the fact that Raisa Gorbachev did go.



Buddha credited for bringing Duffy back to Dallas

RADNOR, Pennsylvania (AP) — Scriptwriters brought Bobby Ewing back from the dead, but Buddha gets partial credit for bringing Patrick Duffy back to the Dallas television show.

Duffy, who has practised Buddhism since 1972, says he chanted with his wife before their Buddhist altar for several weeks to obtain guidance before agreeing to return to the TV show this fall.

Duffy reportedly received a \$1-million signing bonus and a raise from \$40,000 to \$75,000 an episode, plus an agreement allowing him to direct three episodes. The magazine TV Guide, published in this Pennsylvania town, reported his comments in this week's edition. The resurrection of his character, Bobby, was accomplished by saying his violent death at the end of the 1984-85 season was just a bad dream by his wife, Pam. Duffy says he left Dallas because he feared burnout and never felt appreciated. In leaving, he said, he also turned to his religion, seeking advice from a spiritual mentor who works as a greengrocer. "He told me that a good farmer looks at a crop and knows when to pick it. It might not appear to be the right time to others, but the farmer knows best," Duffy said.

Pope canonises Cardinal Tomasi

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul has canonised Italian Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Tomasi of Lametia at a mass in St. Peter's attended by 22 cardinals. The cardinal, of Sicilian origin who died in 1713, gave up a life of riches to become a priest. He was noted both as a theological scholar and for his work among the poor and underprivileged of Rome.

Paris prepares for fashion previews

PARIS (R) — Fears of new bombings by extremists have prompted Paris fashion designers to increase security for the spring/summer ready-to-wear fashion previews beginning on Wednesday. Editors of two leading American fashion magazines, Vogue and Harper's Bazaar, as well as buyers from several large U.S. department stores have refused to attend the lavish shows held in massive tents inside the square court of the Louvre Museum. But Denise Dubois, spokeswoman for the ready-to-wear Chambre Syndicale organising the previews, said there had been no major cancellations among journalists and buyers. The previews are being held a month after a wave of bombings killed 10 people and injured more than 160 in Paris.

American buyers and journalists afraid of attending the shows will see the collections at the designer showrooms instead, Dubois said. For security reasons, however, the 60-plus designer-members of the Syndicate have decided to limit tent attendance to accredited press and buyers, cut out standing places and allow only one-quarter the usual number of photographers. "We've doubled the security control," Dubois said. But, because of the absence of some foreign journalists, at least three designers — Chantal Thomass, Thierry Mugler and Cerruti — will not take part in the event and will instead stage showings in their own showrooms.

"There is just no way to handle this," her security chief said in despair. Other KGB men said Mrs. Gorbachev constantly changed her programme and they appeared powerless to control her penchant for answering reporters' questions.

Mrs. Gorbachev revealed she liked visiting churches in the Soviet Union to listen to organ music. She also spoke of her feelings during the visit to the Lutheran Church.

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Queen Elizabeth gets official welcome in Peking

BEIJING (R) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth was given a colourful official welcome in Peking's Tiananmen Square Monday at the start of a six-day state visit.

Wearing a red coat that matched dozens of revolutionary Chinese flags hoisted in her honour, she was greeted by a 21-gun salute after an historic handshake with President Li Xianmin.

Two hundred children waving coloured streamers leapt into a well-rehearsed song and dance act as the queen, smiling broadly, walked past after inspecting a People's Liberation Army guard of honour.

Queen Elizabeth and the 81-year-old president, who has a heart ailment and is frequently off sick, then slowly mounted the long flight of steps leading into the Great Hall of the People for a 15-minute meeting.

"The Chinese people have long expected Your Majesty the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh to visit China and today your visit has materialised," said Mr. Li, who wore dark glasses and slurred his words but seemed in good spirits.

The president described the visit as a "glorious chapter in the annals of Sino-British history."

The vast Tiananmen Square, where Mao Tse-tung once reviewed rallies of up to one million people and where he lies embalmed in a mausoleum, was cleared of people for the ceremony — "for public order", a policeman said.

Later thousands surged across the square to catch a glimpse of the queen and her husband Prince Philip as they left the Great Hall to return to their luxurious Chinese villa in an exclusive parkland estate.

Most onlookers were sightseers who had stumbled on the visit by chance and most had no clear idea who they had hurried over to see.

"The queen? That's Mrs. Thatcher," was a typical comment from one Chinese who confused the monarch with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Wang Lijun, a 29-year-old woman factory worker, said she had come to see the queen after seeing her picture in full regalia in a Chinese magazine.

The visit is seen by British officials as crowning the improvement of relations with Peking made possible by the 1984 agreement under which Hong Kong will revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Officials shrug off the apparent oddity of the monarch of a capitalist country and head of the Church of England visiting a Marxist state controlled by the officially atheist Communist Party.

China is also breaking ice on the other side of the political spectrum. Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski was in Peking two weeks ago and East Germany's Erich Honecker is due later this month. They are the first top-ranking visitors from close Soviet allies for 30 years.

The queen, visiting Peking in golden autumn sunshine that will soon give way to the icy winds of a long winter, has a busy schedule over the next five days in Peking, Shanghai, Xian, Kunming and Canton.

Charles, Diana invited

President Li Sunday invited the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, and his wife Princess Diana to visit China, Chinese officials said.

"I am looking forward to Princess Margaret's (Queen Elizabeth's sister) visit next year, and I would very much like Prince Charles and Princess Diana to come," the officials quoted Mr. Li as telling the queen.

The New China News Agency quoted Mr. Li as saying Charles and Diana were welcome to visit China anytime they wished.

The president said British philosophy and politics had exerted an important influence on what he called China's democratic revolution and described Britain as the cradle of the industrial revolution.

Greens win big and SPD suffers in Bavarian poll

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) have suffered stinging electoral losses in Bavaria less than four months before general elections as the radical, anti-nuclear Greens stormed into the state assembly.

Results of Sunday's state ballot showed the SPD, bidding to oust centre-right Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Jan. 25, recorded their worst result in Bavaria since World War II with 27.5 per cent of the vote after 31.9 per cent in 1982.

Veteran right-wing premier Franz Josef Strauss of the Christian Social Union (CSU) easily retained his absolute majority but the biggest triumph in a state that ranks as the bastion of West German conservatism went to the Greens.

The party, which has never had seats in the Bavarian state legislature, had hoped to narrowly exceed the minimum five per cent of votes needed to enter the assembly but scored a surprisingly high 7.5 per cent.

The Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), junior partner in the Bonn coalition with Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) and their CSU sister party, failed for the second time to win seats with 3.8 per cent of votes.

The SPD's national election campaign has flagged badly in

recent months and its candidate for chancellor, Johannes Rau, had said the party needed at least 35 per cent of the Bavarian vote to sustain his aim of absolute majority next January.

SPD chairman Willy Brandt said the party's performance was disappointing but not indicative of its national standing.

Mr. Kohl, already buoyed by opinion polls that show him heading for a clear majority in January, hailed Mr. Strauss' victory as an "excellent signal" and dubbed the SPD vote "catastrophic."

"Whatever the SPD says about ruling alone in Bonn is, as of now, a bad joke," added Rainer Trampert of the Greens.

He attributed the Green's success to their opposition to plans for a controversial nuclear reprocessing plant in Bavaria.

Strauss, 71, begins his third term as premier and although the CSU share of the vote at 55.8 per cent was the party's worst since 1966 it met his pre-election forecast.

Mr. Strauss blamed the 2.5 point drop in CSU support on a

low turnout but FDP Chairman Martin Bangemann said the fall was a "warning shot" to the partners in the Bonn government "that you can't win votes by quarrelling in the coalition."

Philippines gets women's political party

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The Philippines, which has Asia's only woman head of state, now boasts what is described as Asia's only women's political party.

The party was launched Sunday with calls for social justice, women's rights and the removal of foreign military bases.

Some 500 female delegates — actresses, housewives, government officials and a former Communist rebel — proclaimed the Partido Ng Kababaihan, Pilipino, or Filipino Women's Party.

The group pledged to field candidates in regional and local elections tentatively scheduled for next year and to campaign against "chauvinistic values... built on rigid and traditional but unjust and salacious distinction based on sex."

"We are here because we believe this is the time women

should be publicly recognised in political affairs," said Salmu Mastura, leader of a 20-woman bloc of Muslim delegates to the convention.

Maita Gomez, a former beauty queen who was elected party secretary general, told reporters that the party would launch a recruiting drive among Filipino women throughout the country.

"A political party of women seeks to serve the people," she said. "It will uphold equality, dignity, democratic rights and the sovereign will of both Filipino women and men."

Ms. Gomez, who joined the Communist rebels in the early 1970s, surrendered to the government in 1982.

Actress Adul De Leon said the party had not been organised to compete against male politicians in this masculine-oriented society.

Peace congress opens this week in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — Organisers of an international peace conference due to open Wednesday in Copenhagen have faced repeated charges that they are the tools of Soviet propaganda.

The conservative daily Berlingske Tidende newspaper on Sunday said the world peace congress is a brainchild of the World Peace Council which it called "Moscow-controlled." Delegates to the meeting will come from Western, Eastern-bloc and Third World nations.

The paper claimed to have documented "the Russian connection."

Numerous other newspaper reports recently have criticised congress organisers for not inviting members of such East European opposition groups as Czechoslovakia's Charta 77 and Poland's Solidarity movement.

Hermod Lannung, a 90-year-old Danish international peace advocate who heads the congress, rejected the criticism.

"I am prepared for a major discussion of human rights at a later time," he said. "It is not for

lack of interest, but in this situation it is important not to mix something in that could detract from the interests of peace."

Lannung, a leading figure in Denmark's centrist Radical Liberal Party, also rejected criticism that the congress was politically asked.

Organisers explained that the groups to be included in each delegation were selected by individual countries and not by the international secretariat of the congress.

"We are not going to interfere in the composition of the participation as worked out by the (individual) preparatory committees," Jens Clausager, a member of the organising board, told reporters.

The congress, officially called the World Congress devoted to the International Year of Peace, was expected to attract about 2,400 delegates from 132 countries.

Registered delegates include 750 from Western countries, 300 from East-Bloc nations and 750 from the Third World. Besides government officials

and parliamentarians, delegates represented a wide array of political parties, trade unions, women's groups, and religious denominations.

Financed through outside contributions and from the participants, the congress is not an official part of the United Nations International Year of Peace.

On the agenda for discussion in Copenhagen are a nuclear test ban, nuclear arms freeze and disarmament, establishment of nuclear free zones, peaceful solutions to regional wars and conflicts and promotion of human rights.

Among the 165-member U.S. delegation are 11 victims of radiation exposure from above-ground nuclear tests conducted in Nevada during the 1950s.

Although none of the East-Bloc underground movements dealing mainly with human rights issues was registered for the congress, the delegation of a Danish anti-nuclear group reportedly included a representative from Charta 77, another from Solidarity and four Soviet exiles.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OWAN SHARIF
Last Tuesday's Game

BLOCK AND UNBLOCK